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An Interesting Interview with General James Walker of Virginia, Who Thinks Some Money Disap-peared Very Strangely from London-Confederate Agents in Europe.

CONFEDERATE CASH.

WASHINGTON, January 8 .- [Special Correspondence.]—The demand for certain confederate states bonds, which a few years ago made them worth \$18 a thousand, gave rise to a very general belief that there was in England a considerable sum of money which had belonged to

the dead government.

There is no doubt that when the war closed, the confederacy had money in England, in the hands of its agents and their bankers. What became of it? A few days ago, in the course of a conversation with General James Walker, of Virginia, I heard some statements on this which surprised me very much, and which may interest the readers of THE Con-

I do not pretend to give General Walker's exact language, but I am confident that every statement made by him is reported with sub stantial accuracy. As to

himself, I need say nothing to commend him to credence. He is a native of Missouri, the son of a former treasurer of that state. He graduated with distinct the West Point and entered the army a time the Mexican war began. In the was distinguished as a collar to the war distinguished when the civil war was distinguished as a collar to the war distinguished when the civil war was distinguished as a collar to the war distinguished when the civil war was distinguished as a collar to the war distinguished when the civil war was distinguished when the civil war was distinguished as a collar to the war was distinguished when the civil war was distinguished GENERAL JAMES WALKER artillery. He threw south, and, by brave and se to the rank of major-yed an intimate acquaintance of the leading spirits of the and is well known to officers of fmy and of the confederate army in s of the United States. This is what

"Soon after the close of the war I left avana on a steamer for Liverpool. On ard I met Judah P. Benjaman, whom I had known well for a number of years. During the voyage wegeonversed freely as to our plans for the future. We had both risked our all with the cause then lost and the sympathy en-gendered by our mutual misfortune brought us ndered by our mutual misiortune blodger ach closer together than we had been even in the historic intimate acquaintance. I remember our hitherto intimate acquaintance. I remember how sorry I felt for Mr. Benjamin when he told me that he had hardly a dollar in the world; that he was going to London to enter the practice of the law and that he hoped to get along through the influence of some strong friends in England. I considered myself com-paratively fortunate. I was on my way to accept a salary of \$6,000 a year from a large English commercial house. The first news I had on my landing at Liverpool was that the house which made me the offer had failed. I had other friends there and found employ-

"About one year after Mr. Benjamin and I arrived in England the great banking concern of Owen & Guiley, of London, went down. It had been long considered one of the staunchest and been long considered one of the staunchest institutions in the money capital of the world, and its failure created great excitement. When a statement of its affairs was published I was surprised to see Judah P. Benjamin's name as depositer to the enormous amount of 28,000 pounds sterling. I could not understand how my poor "companion du voyage" had accumulated such a property

d when I met him I asked him about it. He and when I met him I asked him about it. He old me that the failure of the bank was a terible blow to him. He said he had, a short time before, received a large bequest from one Heiliger, who had been confederate commercial agent at Nassau. Benjamin always stuck to his Jewish race with admirable fidelity, and through his influence Heiliger had been sent to Nassau to represent the confederate governissau to represent the confederate govern-ent. Benjamin told me that Heiliger died thout family and left him his entire fortune.
"Mr. Collin McRae, of Mobile, who had figured "Mr. Collin McRae, of Mobile, who had figured in the confederate congress, was sent to England during the war as financial agent of the confederacy. He was a man of decided ability and had acquired large influence in London. "I knew there was money to the credit of the confederate states in London, and after we had been there some time Mr. Benjamin told me that McRae had in his possession some 60,000 pounds sterling, which had come to him in his capacity as financial agent of the lost cause. He said that McRae had been to him to ask advice as to what he should do with this as to what he should do with this money, and that he had advised McRae to hold on to it for the present. About this time John C. Breckinridge arrived in England. A proposition was made to him by Benjamin and McRae to join them and act as administrator of the effects of the defunct government. General Breckinridge promptly declined to do so, but did accept six months' unpaid salary as confederate cabinet officer. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars, half a year's salary, was forwarded to Mr. Jefferson Davis, and I think all the members of his cabinet were paid in like proportion.

oportion.
"Associated with McRae in the management of our finances there was Mr. Bullock, of Georgia, who had been largely instrumental in the equipment of "The Alabama." When the surequipment of "The Alabama." When the survivors of that famous cruiser escaped into England after the fatal battle with "The Kearsage," they were all paid in full. This was nearly a year before the cessation of hostilities, because the cessation of hostilities, because the cessation of hostilities, because the cessation of hostilities, of the capacity which under the company of the gallant Waddell had been playing havoe with Yankee whalers and shippers in the Pacific, did not arrive in an English port until six months after the collapse of the confederacy. McRae paid off the officers and the entire crew from funds then in his hands. But he was very indifferent to the claims of the CONFEDERATE OFFICERS who were then in England and who thought they were as much entitled to a share in this money as anybody else. I had not drawn any-

ey as anybody else. I had not drawn any money as anybody else. I had not drawn anything from the government for a year before the close of the war, and I presented my pay accounts to McRae. He said he would consult Mr. Benjamin on my case. When I saw, him again he said Mr. Benjamin had advised him not to pay me. I finally got my money but I had to press McRae very hard for it. I happened to know of \$100,000 which had been

furned over to him after the war was over.
"A man named Murrell, who had been engaged in the manufacture of cotton in Arkansas, before the war, was sent by General Kirby

before the war, was sent by General Kirby Smith to Eucope with letters of credit for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to purchase cotton machinery, which he was to endeavor to get into the confederate states. He had not accomplished his mission when the refer came, and he delivered the money in bands to McRue, as his superior financial agent, reserving only \$3,000 to pay for his services, his expenses in Europe, and to take him home. I don't know what became of Murrell. With the 60,00 pounds sterling McRae had when Benjamin advised him to hold on to it for the present increased by the \$97,000 which Murrell turned over to him he must have had a handsome balance after paying the officers and men of "The Shenandoah," after sending the half year's salary to Mr. Davis and the members of his cabinet, and after paying the two half year's salary to Mr. Davis and the head-bers of his cabinet, and after paying the two or three confederate officers in England, who were able to get anything from him. What became of this money I cannot say. I know hat before McRae returned to America he be-

ame a banker.

"During the war Mr. Benjamin had sent a an named Schultze, a Mobile editor of Jewish traction, to London to establish an organ of a confederate cause. I hardly think aultze made a fortune at that business."

A year or so after the close of the war, a

bank was opened with offices in London and Bucharest by McRae and Schultze. They con-ducted business on a rather grand scale for a while and then failed.

a while and then failed.

"McRae finally returned to America and went to Honduras where, I believe, he died. Of Schultze's fate I am ignorant.

"Now most of these facts came under my personal observation, and of those of which I do not know personally, I have the evidence which is thoroughly satisfactory to me."

I asked General Walker at the conclusion of this near-nity is if he believed there we still a second. I asked deneral walker at the conclusion of this narrative if he believed there was still any money in England to the credit of the con-federacy. He replied: "No. I have no idea there is one cent. I know there was a big sum at the end of the war, but it has been absorbed

in one way and another long a coll absorbed I give this conversation as closely to its original detail as I possibly can. It is a romantic story and contains some information which is new to me, at least.

F. H. R.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS. The Inter-State Commerce Bill to be the Absorbing Theme.

Absorbing Theme.

Washingtox, January 9.—Probably one, perhaps two, of the appropriation bills now before the senate committee on appropriations will be reported back to the senate and called up for action during the week, but it is not yet possible to state which of these measures will be ready first. With the exception of the time so consumed, which will probably be short, it is expected that the week will be devoted to the consideration of the inter-state commerce bill. If a vote is reached before the end of the week, as Senator Cullom hopes, Mr. Beck will bill. If a vote is reached before the end of the week, as Senator Cullom hopes, Mr. Beek will ask that the bill to prohibit members of congress from acting as railroad attorneys, be taken up, and that it be not laid aside again

until acted upon.

Matters pertaining to the District of Columbia will command the attention of the house tomorrow, after the call of states for the introtomorrow, after the call of states for the introduction of bills. It is the intention of Mr. Willis to ask the house on Tuesday to consider the river and harbor appropriation bill, but he may be opposed by Mr. Belmont, in behalf of the consular and diplomatic bill. Should either of these measures be taken up the delate will probably run on for the greater part of the week, as the diplomatic bill proposes some radical changes of the system, and the river and barbor bill always provokes earnest controversy.

controversy.

It is possible that during the week Mr. Randall may offer a motion that the house preced to consider revenue measures, though no plan looking to that end has yet been formulated. Should the motion be made and carried, it would destroy the chances for the immediate consideration of a number of the immediate consideration of a number of special orders whose managers are carefully watching opportunities to claim the attention of the house. Of these special orders, the naval reorganization bill and the bill for the creation of a department of agriculture and labor are the two most likely to receive early

It is not improbable that time will be found during the week for action on the conference report upon the electoral count bill. It is understood to be the purpose of the friends of the inferstate commerce bill to postpone action upon that measure in the house until the senate shall have reached a conclusion on the

TENNESSEE PROTESTS Against the Passage of the Interstate Com

Mashville, Tenn., January 9.—[Special.]—A large number of manufacturers, merchants and business men assembled at the rooms of the merchants exchange to take of the merchants and strong speeches were made by leading merchants and manufacturers in opposition to the bill, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it is the sense of the merchants' exchange of Nashville that the passage of the bill now pending before the United States congress, entitled "an act to regulate commerce," would result very injuriously to the commercial and manufacturing interests of our country at large, and tend to localize trade and divert commerce from the interior commercial centers by concentrating the same at the large ports: therefore, be it

he it Resolved. That this exchange hereby enter its disapproval of the passage of said act, and earnest-ly petitions our senators and representatives in congress to oppose its passage.

THE FARMERS' REVIEW A Look Over the Fields of Winter Wheat in

Different States. CHICAGO, January 9.—This week's edition of the Farmers' Review will say: Reports from correspondents show that the fields of winter wheat in Ohio. Michigan, Indians, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri are very well protected with snow. There is a free movement of corn to market reported in Illinois and Nebraska There is very little movement of corn in Iowa, and one-fourth of the counties of the state are importing corn from adjoining states. There are serious reports of cholera among the hogs from fully one-third of the counties in Illinois, with more or less I lence of the disease in Indiana, Iowa and souri. In Adams and Mason counties in Illi nois the disease is inflicting serious losses.

TEXAS COTTON.

Kauffman & Runge Make Their Cotton Es Kauffman & Runge Make Their Cotton Estimate.

GALVESTON, Tex., January 9.—The News tomorrow will publish a communication from the house of Kauffman & Runge regar ling the quantity of Texas cotton left at interior railroad depots and in the hands of producers, based on their former estimate of 1,350,000 hales as the total output for Texas. They furnish a statement showing that up to the 1st instant one million bales twenty per cent of this crop has been received at Galveston, New Orleans and St. Louis, being only 350,000 bales of cotton visible and ining only 350,000 bales of cotton visible and inin Texas on the date named, exclusive

WOMEN ON THE SCHOOL BOARD. The Interest With Which Their Presence is

The Interest With Which Their Presence is Watched.

New York, January 9.—At a meeting of the board of education on Wednesday next, the five new commissioners appointed by Mayor Grace in November, will take their seats. Two of these, Mrs. Mary Nash Agnew and Miss Grace Dodge, are the first women who have ever occupied seats in the board. The other new commissioners are E. Walter Webb, Samuel Pardy and Randolph Guggenheimer. The other commissioners who at first looked forward with some anxiety to the participation of women in their deliberations, now look forwomen in their deliberations, now look for-ward to their presence with considerable in-

JOHN ROACH DYING.

The Doctor's Declare That he Cannot Live Much Longer.

New York, January 9,—This bulletin was urnished by Mr. John Roach's physician this

The vital powers with Mr. Roach seems to have The vifal powers with Mr. Roach seems to have declined more rapidly today than at any time since his illness. He cannot hold out much longer. At 11:30 o'clock tonight a representative of Mr. Roach's family said there was no apprehension that Mr. Roach would die tonight.

An Explosion in Fort Monroe. FORT MONROE, Va., January 9.—The large concrete magazine in a redoubt containing powder and material for the manufactory of pyrotechnics blew up at one o'clock this afternoon from grant comberging. The clean is from spontaneous combustion. The glass in the officers quarters and the hotel suffered.

Death of William Ballantine. London, January 9.—William Ballantine, the well known sergeant at law, is dead. He was seventy-five years of age.

AT EIGHTY CENTS A TON. A NOVEL SUGAR REFINER OFFER

Henry C. Friend Imitates Keely, and Invents a Ma-chine, the Working of Waich He Will Not Explain-Something Which Promises to Works Revolution in Sugar Refining. NEW YORK, January 9.-[Special.]-A ma-

chine, quite Keely-like in some respects, has been set going in Brooklyn. Stock is, of course, for sale. The thing purports to be an electric sugar refiner, and looks like a big coffin with a hopper at one end. What is inside is a matter between the inventor and his conscience, or the machine and its maker, who is Henry C. Friend. He says that it will refine sugar withont boiling, or the use of bone black, extract all but an infinitesimal fraction of the saccharine matter, and make pure, hard sugar of it at a cost of 80 cents a ton. He has discovered a new way of producing electricity at a nominal cost, and all he deigns to explain about his machine is that it uses the electricity to refine sugar. In order to convince skeptical sugar men and inquiring capitalists that the thing would work, he invited a number of them to witness the operation of refining sugar. They were shown into a room that contained several barrels of raw sugar, an equal number of clean, empty barrels and a mystetained several barrels of raw sugar, an equal number of clean, empty barrels, and a mysteterious something carefully covered up. After a fruitless search for trap-doors, concealed sugar, and appliances adapted to deception, the investigators were turned out of the room, and the door locked behind them, leaving Friend alone with the machine. The capitalists and skeptics prowled around outside for four hours, watching the doors, windows and chimney stacks like detectives. At the end of that time they were invited to re-spirer the mysterions. hey were invited to re-enter the myster they were invited to re-enter the mysterions chamber. The machine was covered up as before, the raw sugar had disappeared and the clean barrels were full of the finest quality of hard sugar, the crystals being of a form unknown to refiners. The apparent product equalled 92½ per cent of the weight of the raw sugar that had disappeared. The sugar men tried to find that raw mrterial, but there seemed to be no place for concealing it about the room, and it. place for concealing it about the room, and it was quite certain that Friend didn't have it

was quite certain that Friend didn't have it stowed away in his clothes.

Another demonstration, as this presto-change performance is termed, was made with about three tons of sugar and similar results. But capital is wary, and declines to invest itself until it sees inside of the machine. The company offers shares at about three hundred per cent above par, and promises a refinery in Brooklyn to turn out five hundred tons of sugar at a cost of 80 cents a ton, or a net profit of about \$25 a ton. The manager says that a big refiner offered a million dollars for a half inter-

renner offered a million dollars for a half inter-est, but bis ridiculously small sum was reject-ed. He says the sugar refineries of the coun-try will have to shut up as soon as the new scheme gets fairly into operation.

One of the large sugar dealers says: "If the machine will refine sugar and get all the sac-charine matter into crystalline form in four hours at a cost of 80 cents or even 800 cents a ton, no doubt it is an immense thing, but there is too much Keely motor business about it. Not a man in the company knows the first blessed thing about the machine, and the inventor's thing about the machine, and the inventur's contract with the company provides that if the stockholders make any attempt to find out how the machine works or ask him any questions with that purpose inview, the company forfeits its rights in the invention. Any man who wants to blow his money into a freezeout holders are perfectly protected, as an ency nave to do is to put up the buildings and furnish the raw material, the inventor contracting to run the machinery himself and produce hard sugar, for which the company is to pay him 80 cents a ton. "If he wants to buy refined sugar, smuggle it into his machine and swap, it off for low grade raw sugar and 80 cents per ton, smuggle it into his machine and swap, to not low grade raw sugar and 80 cents per ton, boot, the company ought not to kick very hard! or care whether his machine is a Keely motor or not says Mr. Cotterill. The capacity of the machine to get sugar out of something has been demonstrated by the sale of stock." The machine remains a mystery.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

The Cases Against the Parnellites Lose

London, January 9.—The Daily News says that the evidence given by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Plunkett, at the trial in Dublin of the nationalist members of parliament for conspiracy, has practically disposed of the case against the Parnellites. "It will be impossible," says the News, "for the executive to proceed further for any regard for decency. If they do they will earn the just contempt of the English as well as of the Irish people."

Exciting scenes were witnessed yesterda yin the county Clare, when a number of bailiffs' accompanied by one hundred noticemen, were

the county Clare, when a number of bailiffs' accompanied by one hundred policemen, were evicting the tenants in Maynoe, a wild district. The chapel bells were rung and horns sounded, and the people quickly assembled, headed by the priests. The evicted tenants were re-instated as care takers, and in two instances the bailiffs had to abandon their attempts to evict the tenants, owing to the menaces of the populace. The police were unable to quell the disorders, and withdrew from the scene. During the distribunce the father of Lynn, Inspector Heard, and several policemen were injured by being hit with s'oncs.

BRANDED AS A "JACKASS." Strong Language Against the Duke of Saxe

Welmar.

Dublin, January 9.—Messis. Cox, Abraham and Finucane, members of parliament, attended a meeting which was held today at Ardnacrusha, County Limerick, to protest against the eviction of tenants on the property of Colonel Macadam. Mr. Cox, in the course of a speech, stigmatized the duke of Saxe-Weimer, commander of the Irish forces, as the "biggest jackass that ever ruled Ireland." Mr. Finucane advised the boycotting of anyone who should advised the boycotting of anyone who should take a farm from which a tenant had been

REMEMBERING THE KING. Humbert Worshipping at His Father'
Tomb.

Rome, January 9.—Today being the ninth anniversary of the death of King Victor Emanuel, King Humbert and the queen worshipped in the pantheon, and subsequently unveiled the monumental bronze tomb, in which the remains of the late king will be placed. Numerous wreaths and other floral offerings were laid at the entrance of the tomb, many of which had been sent by English residents in

France Has No Interest.

PARIS, January 9.—M. Flourens, minister of foreign affairs, in an unofficial interview with the Bulgarian delegates today, recommended that Bulgaria accept as a ruler Prince Nieholas, of Mingrelia. France, he said, had no wish to take an active part in the settlement of the question at issue. She simply desired peace. The delegates asked M. Flourens whether the powers could not find a candidate as a compromise between Prince Alexander and the prince of Mingrelia. Flourens replied that only Turkey was qualified to undertake such a task.

It is stated that the Turkish government will refuse to receive the Bulgarian delegates.

A Signal from Germany.

London, January 9.—It is reported that the German residents in Belgium have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective army corps, and, in the meantime, to notify their government of any change of residence.

DESTROYED BY FIRE. Several Cities Visited by Extensive Fires-

Perished from Suffocation.

Hartford, Conn., January 9.—A block of three stores, of which the dry good store of G. O. Sawyer was the central one, was destroyed by fire today. Thomas R. Lawton, clerk of the fire board and one of the editorial staff of the Times, perished from suffocation. He had gone into the store and was unable to get out. The loss is about \$125,000.

PHILADELPHA, January 9.—Between eight and nine o'clock this evening a quantity of dynamite used for blasting, stored in a frame shanty on a lot at Twenty-ninth and Stiles streets, exploded, instantly killing Patrick Powers, the watchman, whose body was badly mutilated. The force of the explosion was so great that it was felt over nearly the whole of the northern portion of the city. Within a few minutes from the time of the occurrence inquiries were made of the operators at the central station from the police stations in West Philadelphia, the Falls of Schuylkill, Germantown, Chester Hill. Bustleton, Reddelphyr and Frankfort some of the correspondent of the tions in West Philadelphia, the Falls of Schuyl-kill. Germantown, Chester Hill. Bustleton, Bridesburg and Frankfort, some of the operators asking for the particulars of the earthquake, which they believed had occurred.

New York, January 9.—A fire tonight destroyed the five-story brick building and contents at 530 and 532 West Thirtieth street. The first floor was occupied by the owner, George Siemer, as a kindling wood factory, and there the fire began. The upper floors were occupied by Frost, Robinson & Co., veneer chair manufacturers. The stable adjoining was also destroyed. Several firemen were hurt by the falling walls. The estimated loss is \$125,000. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 9.—A fire at Bellefonte, Pa., early this morning destroyed a whole block, in which Valentine company's store is situated, on High street. Loss \$75,000 to \$100,000.

LAWRENCE, Kan., January 9.-Kahrweiler's large double dry goods store and a number of abjoining buildings were destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$80,000.

THE WRECKED STEAMER

Twenty-Two Persons Instead of Fifteen

NOBFOLK, Va., January 9.—Later particulars from the wreck of the German ship Elizabeth, which went ashore yesterday morning, on Vir-ginia Beach, fourteen miles south of Cape Henwhich went ashore yesterday morning, on Virginia Beach, fourteen miles south of Cape Henry, put the number of the crew at twenty-two instead of fifteen, not a man of whom was saved. This fact is learned from two of the lifesaving crew, who survive, and who recovered consciousness today. The bodies of five men of the life saving crew, and four of the ship's crew, which were recovered yesterday, were in life preservers, and three more of the ship's crew, without life preservers, were picked up lower down the coast this morning. The body which has been identified as that of the captain, is among those/recovered. On his person was a photograph marked Captain F. Halberstadt and letters addressed to Henry Kaulkmann, and several bills from Joseph Lamke & Co. Bremen haven. This evening the masts of the ship were still standing, though the sea was breaking over her violently. Superintendent Poyner, of the life saving service, will board her in the morning, if possible. As reported last night, not a word was spoken between the ship's crew and the life saving men, when they boarded her in their desperate attempt at rescue, and the cause of the wreck can never be positively known, although it is supposed that, in atempting to make the capes of Virginia under recefed sails, sufficient allowance was edsevery to the captain the saving men, when they boarded recefed sails, sufficient allowance was entered some content of the captain the made for the captain the

Virginitaries TORTURED TO DEATH.

Frightful Brutality Practiced on a Man Working on a Pacific Steamer.

San Francisco, January 9.—The story of the brutal and fatal torturing of John Schroder, a stoker on the Spreeles line steamer, Alameda has been told by his shipmates, who have just arrived on the steamer. The Spreekles brothers had trouble lately with the Seamen's union here and in Sidney, and filled the place of thirty Chinese firemen and coal heavers with white men. Schroeder was hired here and was one of the firemen in the engine room. On the last trip of the Alameda he fell ill one day, and to get a breath of fresh air he went on deck, his mate promising to look after his work. He was detected on deck by an officer who ordered him below. When Schroeder went to the engine room he fell down in a dad faint. Then some sailors were brought in and Schroeder, in a fainting condition, was held up against the open door of the engine for several minutes, until small pieces of blistering flesh filled the room with odor. Then he was thrown like a sack of wheat into the corner of the room, where, after gasping for breath for a moment, he died. On the ship's log his death was put down as accidental, and he was thrown into the sea.

LEFT HIM IN A DYING CONDITION. Working on a Pacific Steamer.

LEFT HIM IN A DYING CONDITION A Mob Does Some Lively Business in Ne

braska.

Lincoln, Neb., January 9.—Last night a mob from Stockville went to the residence of Henry Pohre, a few miles in the country, intending to lynch him. He had made himself obnoxious as a witness in a law suit. It was also charged that he had attempted an assault on a woman living near his farm. The mob dragged Pohre from his residence with a rope about his neck. Pohre protested his innocence and the mob, in the absence of positive evidence, decided not to hand him. Pohre, after being horribly maltreated, was left under a tree in a dying condition. The doctor pronounces his recovery hopeless.

TWO MEN KILLED And Two Cars and a Caboose Burned U

and an Engine Damaged. and an Engine Damaged.

READING, Pa., January 9.—An extra freight train bound for Birdsboro, on the Wilmington and Northern railroad, ran into the rear end of another freight train near Wawasset station, this morning. Conductor Henry Huberts and a man supposed to be Wm. Martin, who was riding in the caboose, were killed, and their bodies badly burned. Brakeman Harry Knox, of Reading, and Fireman Phillips were injured. Two cars and the caboose were burned. ed. Two cars and the caboose were burned and one engine damaged.

A Curious Horse Story.

New Haven, January 9.—Henry F. Crampton, of Hoboken, has pleaded guilty in the superior court to a charge of stealing a one thousand five hundred dollar horse owned by Riley T. Smith, of this city, "and he is now in jail here awaiting removal to Wethersfield to serve out a three years' sentence. Crampton tells a queer story of the case. He asserts his innocense of the charge, and says that he bought the horse of a man in Hoboken, not suspecting that it was a stolen animal. The man from whom he bought it, he says, has a 'pull' on the police, who are afraid to arrest mal. The man from whom he bought it, he says, has a "pull" on the police, who are afraid to arrest bim. Crampton pleaded not guilty at first, but afterwards changed his plea to guilty. He says he did this because his friends and witnesses had all deserted him. Recorder McDonough, he says, helped to railroad him to this state. Crampton shows a letter which he received while in jail awaiting trial. It is signed "M. M.," dated New York, January 1, and bids him stick to his story. Crampton says it was sent him by a female agent of the real thief.

Texas Under Sleet. GALVESTON, Texas, January 9.—Telegrams from all quarters of Texas tell of severely cold weather, which set in last night. Dispatches from many points report a heavy sleet, which is delaying trains. Ice formed here last night, and a stiff norther is blowing tonight.

LONDON, January 9.—Ten persons were injured by an explosion of gas in a tenement house in Glasgow tonight,

FIGHTING THE KNIGHTS.

A VIOLENT DENUNCIATION OF THE

Adjutant General King, of Texas, Denounces Th Unmercifully, and Calls for Increased Mil-itary Appropriations in Order that Force May by Met by Force.

St. Louis, January 9.-Adjutant General King, of Texas, in his annual report to Gov-ernor Ireland, of that state, very strougly urges the legislature to make liberal appropriations and encourage the military, that it may be an efficient force in case of necessity. He

"A well equipped force is imperative, because a "A well equipped force is imperative, because a deep seated and dangerous spirit of unrest prevails, and in many sections, even our own, this discontent has taken the form of lawlessness, violence and bloodshed, and has assumed proportions, made claims and asserted doctrines that threaten the very existence of the states and of the union."

He then without specifically ramine any He then, without specifically naming any

particular organization, gives a scathing de-nunciation, which is clearly aimed at the Knights of Labor, and adds:

Knights of Labor, and adds:

Under the mad and murderous teachings of communists and socialists, these oathbound organizations have had many strikes; have openly defied the law; have beaten and abused and sometimes killed peeple who only desired to carn a living; have destroyed property and murdered those whose duty it was to protect it; have violently interfered with the business of many states, and caused losses to many thousands of people who were not responsible for the alleged wrongs about which these secret organizations are complaining. In view of these things in the past, of their active existence at present, and of their probable continuance for some time in the future, it is the duty of the several states, of the general government and of order loving, law abiding, patriotic citizens, to meet force with force at every point, where it is necessary."

The Texas legislature will meet Tuesday next.

CAPTURED BY SOCIALISTS.

They Take Control of the Chicago Trades

Assembly.

CHICAGO, January 9.—Today the socialistic element added an other to its rapidly growing list of successes, in capturing the machinery of the labor organization. An adjourned meeting of the Chicago trades assembly was held this afternoon to complete the election of officers, and the radicals made a clean sweep. Every officer in the organization is now a pronounced sympathizer with the cause of the seven men under sentence of death for the Haymarket bomb throwing. One officer, Lam, is an avowed anarchist. After the election, the Bricklayers and Stonemasons union and the Kuights of Labor local assembly 4327 withdrew from the organization.

THE MINERS SATISFIED.

THE MINERS SATISFIED

And the Knights Avoid a Rock of Which They Were in Danger.

HAZELTON, Pa., January 9.—The miners' and laborer's sub-division No. 1 of district assembly 135, representing 100,000 men, employes of the anthracite coal fields, which opened in convention here last Tuesday, concluded its proceedings yesterday. The result of the convention will be most satisfactory, as it will strengthen the miners in their union as Knights of Labor. The maintenance of the existing districts, the rock on which it was feared the assembly would split, has been

The Bluer the Blood the Uglier the Queen-Most of the Royal Ladies Very Plain. Queens are not any better looking after all

Queens are not any better looking after all than any other women, and some of those now reigning may even be classed among the very plain women. Not even the most regal of their state garments could make them anything else. The idea that ratrician blood shows in the beauty and grace of the royal ladies is a great mistake, for it is quite the contrary, as tar as I have seen, and the bluer the blood the uglier the queen. In Vienna at their great exposition were gathered a number of the then reigning ladies of Europe, and I had several views of those who were there.

The first glimpse I had at all of royalty was of ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain. I was in the Turkish section when I noticed a coarse, fat elderly woman, plainly dressed and vulgar in every movement, come waddling along. She was shaking all over like a bowl of jelly, and looking keenly about her with beady eyes, while behind her walked a youth hardly come to manhood's age. He wore a stovepipe hat and a Prince Albert coat and appeared to be

to manhood's sge. He wore a stovepipe hat and a Prince Albert coat, and appeared to be a modest fellow, with little taste for display. a modest fellow, with little taste for display. The ex-queen wore a black lace overdress over black silk. The silk was cut low in the neck and with ahort sleeves, after the fashion then prevailing in Vienna, and the outer dress was high in the neck and with long sleeves. She wore a black lace bonnet with long streamers of ribbon behind, and a mass of red roses mingled with the lace, and the held some very heautiful diamonds in her with long streamers of ribbon behind, and a mass of red roses mingled with the lace, and she had some very beautiful diamonds in her ears and at the throat. She went about cheapening everything and looking for some Turkish rugs to buy, but she seemed to think that the price was raised on account of her royalty, and in a loud aside in French she spoke to her young son, saying that evidently they intended to make her pay too much, and that he must come there the next morning, wearing a plain suit and a cap, so that they should not know him, and get the carpets at a lower price. I saw this same queen at the opera soon after in all the glory of full dress, and she made, to my thinking, one of the most revolting sights I ever witnessed.

The empress of Austria and Queen Olga of Grecee are the two beautiful women of all that I saw, and whatever their station in life they would still be called so. The empress of Austria seems to be too active a woman for the close confinement and rigid dignity that other queens think necessary, and she goes and comes as she likes, rides and walks abroad

other queens think necessary, and she goes and comes as she likes, rides and walks abroad without let or hindrance, and very simply. On state occasions, when there is a public parade, or anything like that, the streets are cleared or anything like that the streets are cleared.

or anything like that, the streets are cleared by soldiers, who take positions on each side. These streets have been previously swept and sprinkled, and no vehicle or person can travel there until after the passage of the pageant. Then after hours of patient waiting in the hot sun, with eyes half blinded by the white reflection of the houses and streets, there will be a dash and streets, there will be a dash and a magnificent open barouche comes into view with a tableau of a soldierly-looking man in his uniform, with jewels and decorations ablazing all over his breast, and by his side a vision of beauty dressed in the national colors. One day in the exposition the empress walked about, without ceremony or fuss, with a few of her ladies. She was dressed in lilac muslin, trimmed with lace, and certainly looked. about, without ceremony or fuss, with a few of her ladiess. She was dressed in liliac muslin, trimmed with lace, and certainly looked not an hour over 25. Her tall form was as lithe and graceful as a girl's, and her match-less eyes, hair and lips, would make the beauty of any woman. The expression of her face was simply enchanting. After walking about until she was tired she took her seat in one of those rolling airs and the driver rolled directly ov y foot. I could not repress a slight expr n of pain, which the empress heard, and she made as many apologies as I should have thought necessary had I squeezed her royal toes. Then she chatted several minutes in a perfectly unreserved manner with me, and said some day she might visit America, as she always longed for a ride on the prairies. I saw her at the open afterwards, in full dress, with diamonds and pearls, and her exquisite neck and arma bare, and she was positively dazzling.

Queen Olga is of another type, but equally handsome. She is stouter and shorter, but her

figure is graceful and well formed, and her hands and feet are true Russian, being almost as small as a ten-year-old child's. Her eyes are large and dark, with leng, heavy lashes. Her hair is superb and her features mobile and beautiful, and her laugh very charming. She is a brunette, with a lovely rich color which comes and goes with her emotions. While in Vienna Queen Olga was greatly admired wherever she went, and she went everywhere, being perfectly simple and unaffected. She is a fine horsewoman as well as the empress of Austria, but she did not ride in Vienna. Nearly every day she visited the exposition, and always dressed in her national colors, blue and white. I saw her afterward in her own home, in Athens, and was still more charmed with her from her sweet and simple manners that are still full of grave dignity. She is a model mother and a true helpmeet to her husband, who would be nothing and nobody without her. She is always at work while at home on some bit of lace work, which she afterward takes pleasure in giving away as little souvenirs. The people of Athens adore her for her large sympathies and gentle charities, and they love her for her goodness and womanliless no less than for her rich beauty and the fact that she is their queen.

I saw the Queen Natalie, of Roumania, once

rich beauty and the fact that she is their queen.

I saw the Queen Natalic, of Roumania, once during the exposition, but rather disliked her, though she is a very handsome woman, yet not a beauty. She looked intellectual, but had a selfish, hard face, one governed by the baser qualities of mind, and her open adoration for a count or baron or some other nobleman was highly indecorous, to say the least, considering that she was away from home and thus the target for all eyes and the mark for all vicious tongues. The poor Empress Eugenie I saw afterward at Chiselhurst. Her beauty had much faded, but it had taken on a womanly softness born of suffering, and to me, at least, it would have been far more attractive than any youthful charm she had then lost. Her hair was still abundant, her eyes and lips still lovely, and that nameless grace and incomparable attraction was still hers. The beauty of intelligence like hers never fades. I had but a brief glimpse of the queen of Italy, though she was not queen then. I have a dim remembrance of a very pretty and girlish face, a head turned laughing as she spoke with some one in the carriage, and that was all.

While I was in Constantinople, after the exposition at Vienna, I saw several of the sultan's wives, and among them the newly wed-

While I was in Constantinople, after the exposition at Vienna, I saw several of the sultan's wives, and among them the newly wedded one (and therefore the favorite, at least protem), whom he had taken the last feast day, according to the custom, which gives him a new wife every year. This wife was about fourteen years old, tall and slender, yet plump enough, with great blue eyes, a fair, freekled skin, and thick, long hair. Her eyes were beautiful with their circle of kohol, which gave them a languishing expression.

In England I saw Queen Victoria twice. Once was at a railway station, and the other time she was walking in the grounds of Windsor castle. Almost everybody has some idea of how she looks from her pictures, but they flatter her grossly. But she is not to blame for her looks, and I am sure I don't want to raise a war between the two countries by giving a fair and square description of her personal appearance. She dresses very simply, in mourning, and wears flat shoes that are almost caricatures. The Princess Alexandra, her daughter-in-law, is as queenly and refined as one can inactine and thurter the destruct, where the event was the seen for come times grace. She strives who see her of come under the unicate. Wo manly charm of her native grace. She strives to please, and is happy when she does so. Her life is not very enviable, if report speaks truly, but she devotes herself to her five children, and it is to be hoped they will inherit her noble character, instead of the one gossip gives to others of her husband's family.

OLIVE HARPER. OLIVE HARPER.

FLOCKING TO THE STILLS.

Turpentine Hands Leaving Carolina by Hundreds.

From the Savannah, Ga., News.

The colored turpentine hands who made their annual exodus before the holidays to North Carolina are returning now by the train

load.
Two hundred passed through the city on one train yesterday. They came from Goldsboro, Wilmington and other points in the tar heel state. The manufacturers have to pay their fares back, as scarcely any have any money left by the time they are ready to return. When they leave the turpentine farms the darkies have from \$60 to \$140 each.

A good many take care of their earnings and

darkies have from 500 to \$140 each.

A good many take care of their earnings and leave them with friends at home before starting back. The majority spend their cash freely, and are soon dead broke. The Goldsboro merchants have salesmen who make a regular practice of drumming the arriving trains. A gentleman of this city who returned from Goldsboro a few days agostates that the drummers sold \$1,600 worth of goods on one train before Christmas. The same gentleman, who is a large manufacturer in the neighborhood of Eastman, says that he has never had but one hand who had money enough after the holidays to pay his fare back to the stills.

The old hands are bringing back numbers of new ones this year, and the importation for 1887 is expected to reach almost 10,000. Last year it was estimated at 7,000. Sometimes the

rear it was estimated at 7,000. Sometimes the trains are so crowded with them that the ladies are driven into the sleepers. The mannaties are driven into the steepers. The manufacturer generally selects some one of his gang as captain and puts him in charge of all the rest. The captain, or boss, usually takes all the tickets belonging to his crowd. The crowd is counted by the conductor and then the tickets are turned over to him by the boss.

A Notable Career Nearly Ended.

London, January 9.—Sir Thomas May, of Louisians, is lying at the point of death. Thomas P. May was a wealthy sugar planter of Louisiana before the war and an avowed union man. He was a personal friend of Secretary Chase, and under him held the office of United States sub-treasurer at New Orleans. In 1863 he established the New Orleans Times, in the interest of Chase for the presidency. He lost a great portion of his wealth soon thereafter, and retired permanently from politics, devoting himself to literary pursuits. He published through the Petersons a novel, "The Earl of Mayfield," which ran through several editions; also, the "Prince of Brefiny," and a few minor works. He held "The Earl of Mayfield" to be autoblographical and advanced a claim of heirship in a title and some English estates. A Notable Career Nearly Ended.

He Wanted a Drink.

He Wanted a Drink.

From the Sumter, Ga., Republican.

During the election Wednesday, a negro man approached Henry O., who always carries a half pint of liquid lobelia in his pocket, to give him his "git-up-and-git," and asked him for a drink of whisky. Henry said, "I haven't got any." "Well," said the darky, "you promised me a drink, and I want it now, and I want it bad." Henry took him into the courthouse hall, handed him his lobelia, and the darky took a drink large enough to sicken a mule. Half an hour after the darky was lying at full length, praying for life, and when asked what ailed him, said: "A poor old white man had poisoned me 'cause I asked him for a drink." When he got over his sickness he swore off from the truck.

To Upset the King of Servia.

To Upset the King of Servia. Belgrade, January 9.—Russis has sent six thousand rifles to Cettinje. An attempt by an armed band of Montenegrins to make b'a incursion into Servia was frustrated by the viginance of the frontier guards. It is removed that Russia will endeavor to incite b'acther invasion, the object being to over arow King Milan, and put upon the throng a king of Russia's selection.

THE CHANNELL CHANGES

IN THE COMULGEE RIVER WITHIN

A Macon Man's Chat Concerning River Navigation The Shad Fisteries Old Boating Days - Maron's Foor-Other Matters of Interest About the Central City-Personal, Etc.

MACON, Ga., January 9 .- [Special.] - Entering the ordinary's office your correspondent was cheerily greeted by the jolly faces of Judge McManus, Dr. Thomas H. Blount and Captain Jim Simpson, the latter the present street over-seer. These three jolly old boys were in a gay humor, and the conversation took a historically reminiscent turn.

Talk about tobogganing," said Captain Simpson, as he stroked his fiery moustache in a contemplative manner and gave his quid an extra turn, "we used to have high old times at a similar sport down on the river. Do you remember the old wharves where we used to slide John"

"Yes, Lamar's, Hardeman's and the others, replied Judge McManus with a chuckle; "I remember them well."

"You see," continued Captain Jim, "they had skids on which they placed the cott m and sent it whizzing down the shute to the deck of the steamloats. When they were not busy leading we used to get on those skids and slide down the shute. Frequently we shot into the river where it was fifteen feet water, but that made no difference. We'd flounder out and try it again. Why, sir, there are gardens cultivat-ed now on the river banks below the bridge, where cotton wharves used to be. Digging down now we find the old timbers driven iato the mu-years ago, and steamboats carrying severa hundred bales of cotton were at anchor where ada grass is growing now. The river until the very river is changed. Any where along the river you could see the in ten or fifteen feet water then, and now it is so muddy with the washings of cultivated lands higher up, that you cannot see a rock a foot below the surface

'We used to get fish then, Jim." "Yes, I have seen wagon loads of shad brought from the Wimbush shoals, caught there in traps, sold on the streets at ten cents apiec Aunt Charlotte used to drive the wagon well I remember how she used to cook, the last of February till the middle they were caught in large quantities, and then

Iney were caught in large quantities, and then, in June, you would see the little fellows who had hatched at the breeding bedsabout Causey's, Bowmen's, and Wimbush's shoals, drifting back toward the salt water. Hundreds of the grown fish might be seen floating with the current, having died in the spawning grounds. Now why is it that they nersist in placing Now, why is it that they persist in placing shad spawn in the river, when anybody knows that they will be compelled to seek the salt water or die? 'Causey's shoals used to be just water or ale? "Causey's should used to be just above the cemetery, you know," remarked Dr. Blount. "Yes, and you could hear the roar of the water passing over them anywhere down here on a still morning. Now they are hidden. The channel is filled in until there is only a ripple of the current to indicate where they were located."

"You were in the steambast business was

"You were in the steamboat business, were

"Yes, a little. You know there were the Black Hawk, Goddard, and another that staid there at the wharf for years, and we called it the "old hencoop." It was the old Goddard that was washed ashore in last spring's freshet. The boat that I went down in the river in was the Index, built by old 'Hossfly,' as we used to call Buck Wooten. He was engineer was stevedore, Holloway was captain, and a negro named Allen Flanders was pilot and Gus Wooten clerk. With a miscellaneous cargo of tinware, tobacco and all the et ceteras that were considered merchandise in those days we moved off down the river moved off down the river mand I walked back and spent the month of in Macon. The next day we reached by Bar, and I walked home again to The third day we made such headway that we reached the place where the right of

way was being cut for the Macon and Bruns-wick railroad five miles below Macon. I came home again and brought my carpet bag with home again and brought my carper one with mee. The balance of the crew stuck to the boat, and on the sixth day they reached Hawkinsville, after a prosperous voy-age. On the next day they ran afoul of a cypress leg and busted the Index square in two, and that was the end of the expedition and of my steamboating experience."
"The channel is changing rapidly I'm told,

down near the park."
"Yes, and I noticed the other day a big Yes, and I noticed the other day a big sweetgum, out of the hollow of which I have pulled many a rabbit, now in the middle of the river. The next big cut will be through Tra-cey's lake, and a hundred acres of that farm land down there will be on the other side of the river in a few years. Why, there in that aliuvial soil, where the old levee used to be, the river has eaten into the bank eighty

MACON'S POORE.

HoW They are Cared for During the Cold Weather.

Macon, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Macon's poor are being looked after by the authorities, organized charities and individual benevolence during the cold weather. The spropriated one thousand dollars for hospitals and charities, and the money is being wisely expended. One hundred cords of wood have been nurshesed expended. One number corus of wood nave been purchased, and it is being distributed as fast as possible. Whenever an individual case of destitution is found Colonel Wiley dis-patches an officer to investigate it, and tempor-ary relief is immediately afforded. Nevertheless, many cases of suffering exist where the sufferers are too proud to appeal to the authorities. Such are generally found out and relieved by charitable associations and relieved by charitable associations and sympathizing neighbors. One man came around the other day with a subscription list to get money enough to purchase a coffin for a deceased friend.

"I pay taxes to furnish coffins for the desti-tute," said a business man, when approached. "Go and apply to the authorities for a coffin." "What! A city coffin? By -- sir, he's no

Pauper!"
This shows the queer views entertained by

some in regard to public charities.

The county is doing its full share of duty in this way. The only small thing is the size of the salaries of city and county physicians. Br. Walker, for the city, and Dr. Wright, for the county, do each, at least, a thousand dollars worth of work, for a pittance that is su-perlatively insignificant. These men ought to be paid better salaries, for their's is certainly hardest job of any public servants in

A SHARP TRICK

Played by Two Negroes on an Unsuspecting

Macon, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Last night John Schilling, the Poplar street cobblar was the victim of a piece of sharp practice. Two strange negroes entered his shop and warted a shoe mended. He placed his foot on the work bench to have the shoe examined, and while Mr. Schilling was bending over looking at it, the other negro stole his coat. The bargain of repairing was not agreed to, and both left, and then the cobbler found he had only a vest to face the blizzard in. Cobbler.

DROPPED STITCHES

And Broken Threads of Street Discourse

Picked Up. Acon, January 9.—[Special.]—Suspended loyes state that freight trains Nos. 3, 4 and 7, off on account of lack of business. Scarcity of cal has caused the replacing of several coal burnary angles. ing passenger engines by wood burners. The boys say that the moguls eat up wood at an astonishing rate. A freight train between Eatonton and Gordon has also been taken off. A good many hands

are out of employment.

In crossing the desert of dreary slush, on Cotton avenue, today, a dignified gentleman lost a rubber, as the was trying to catch a car. He was annoyed, but he turned back to recover the aboc, when the other one stuck fast. He wheeled about to recover

it, when he dropped a glove, and in reaching for it he released his cane from under his arm, and it fell in the mud with a splash that sent the mud spatiering up to the pinnacle of his new slik hat.

The hearing of the Covington and Macon, and the Georgia, Southern and Florida railroad injunc-The weather began turning colder this afternoon, and a drizzle set in.

COLLEGE POLITICS.

An Exciting Race For the Post of Champion Debater.

OXFORD, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Mr. Drew P. Lawrence entered the race for cham-pion debater of the Phi Gamma Literary society one week ago when there were already fi competitors who had announced themselves more than a month before, had formed combi-nations, and had thoroughly canvassed the field. Mr. Lawrence's entrance into the race, placed a different aspect on politics, snapped party lines asunder, and caused two candidates to retire. This left the race for three places between Drew P. Lawrence, Chi Phi; J. R. Lin. K. A. Vaughn. A. T. O., and H. T. Ethridge; Phi Delta Theta.

All other business was suspended and the time was devoted entirely to the elections.

Much excitement prevailed, and it was thought that the race would be a close one; but the election resulted in an almost unanimous vote for Messrs. Lawrence, Vaughu and Lin, which innouncement was received with violent ap-

Mr. Etbridge, feeling satisfied that his stakes were well driven down and his assured, was greatly disappointed. He had resigned his position of impromptu de-bater. His resignation was received, and Mr. Drew P. Lawrence was immediately elected by a unanimous vote to fill the vacancy.

The champion debate contest will be a close one, and will add no little entertainment and instruction to the commencement exercises.

Messrs. S. L. Moore, M. A. Morgan, G.
Munroe, E. Hollingsworth and Brax McLa were elected by an overwhelming majority as board of directors of the Few society, to serve during the present college term

FOR STRIKING A NEGRO Two White Men Have to Pay Small Fines

For It. BAINBRIDGE, Ga., January 9 .- [Special.]-Captain Thomas Whitesides was tried befor Judge Campbell in the county court, last even ing, for demolishing his lantern over a negro's head a short time since. He was fined one dollar and costs. Had he not put in a plea of guilty, he, under the facts, would have been

Mr. Walter Fry was charged with carrying a pistol concealed at the time of the row betwee the negro and his captain. He made a vigor ons fight, but they outswore him. The court ned him fifteen dollars and costs. Both were officers of the steamer Milton Smith, which was at the time discharging freight at the river depot of the Savannah,

Florida and Western railroad. BORN ON THE SAME DAY

And Afterwards Become Partners in Bus's

SYLVANIA, Ga., January 8 .- [Special.]-In the superior court term just adjourned a great many criminal cases were tried. Judge James K. Hines has won the respect and admiration of the people by the prompt manner in, which he disposes of business. He presided with ability and has infused new order into the court, and a peculiar love of punctuality in jurces, lawyers and witnesses. Judge Hines and Colonel O. H. Rogers, the solicitor-general, were until very recently law partners togeth and strange enough they were both born

VALDOSTA'S PROPOSED CARSHED. Something Which Will Make the Town Resemble Atlanta.

semble Atlanta.

VALDOSTA, Ga., January 9.—[Special].—Mr.

nah, Floridal. Flucial manager of the Savaning, superlateudent, and M. H. Connelly, Captain Fleming's secretary, spent a night in Valdosta this week. This city has become so important as a business point that the railread
officials have decided to erect at once a handsome passenger denot. It, will be built in the some passenger depot. It will be built in the most modern style

One Hundred and Fifty Men at Work ROCKMART, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—With the Georgia Slate company in full blast, the lime works enlarged and the men that the Cherokee Iron company have at Davitt's get ting out lime rock, there will be 150 men or ployed. This place has no depot, and at pre ent only a shipping point for lime and lime rock, but when the slate company put in their slaters, which will increase the population of the place and will necessitate a postofice and

McDonough's Teachers.

McDonough, Ga., January 9. stitute has been in session for three days during this week. They succeeded in electing two teachers in the place of one to assist Pro-fessor Featherstone in the school. Miss Min pie Harrold, of Palmetto, was elected to assist Professor Featherston, Mrs Laura Weems wa elected to take charge of the primary depar

Toccoa's Patent Switch Lantern. Toccoa, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—A new feature has been added to the railroad im-provements on the Richmond and Danville vstem. It is a patent switch lantern, which s placed on a tower and constructed so that when the switch is left open it turns a red light to the main line, but when it is right a white light is shown. This prevents accidents which so often occur.

Akin to Softening of the Brain.

BAINERIDGE, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Hon. J. A. Wilder, formerly republican representative from this county, died at his residence. His death was caused by a disease akin to softening of the brain.

Business Changes in Griffin.

GRIFFIN, Ga., January 9 .- [Special.] - Mu rsy & Wood, a leading furniture house, clos doors to take stock. The firm have dissolved Mr. Murray will likely continue the busing at the old stand. The firm has been doing a good business, and the dissolution is a surpris

Gives Up All Hope of Life. DALTON, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Hol-man, who was convicted of the murder of Ma-tilda Gudger, has given up all hope of escape, and is now willing to meet his death on the gallows on the 28th of this month. The exution will take place one mile from the cour

Held for Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]— Fred Morgan, colored, has been committed to jail, after a preliminary trial, charged with the murder of his mistress, Emma Long. Munk Lamar is also held as accessory to the crime.

An Accidental Shot.

From the Sylvania, Ga., Telephone. On Tuesday of last week, while out hunting in the lower part of this county, Mr. John Stevens, son of Mr. J. B. Stevens, accidently shot himself in the right arm just above the elbow. He was getting in his buggy, and in putting his gun in held it by the muzzle and jushed it under the seat, striking the hammer resint the side. gainst the side, discharging it into his arm. The wound was a terrible one, and necessitated the amountation of the unfortunate young man's arm, which was done on Thursday by Drs. A. B. Lanier, C. P. McCall and E. A. Perkins. He was in a fair way for recovery when last heard

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Mr. E. Boyles an old and respected citizen of Griffin, is dead. Mr. Boyles was connected with C. H. Osborn's carriage manufactory for thirty years. The deceased leaves a wife and four child-ren.

Extra Dry Champagne (D. R. & Co.). Quarts \$9 per case; pints \$11 per case. D. RICH & Co., 735 Broadway, New York

SQUALLID POVERTY.

WHICH IS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY OF AUGUSTA.

The Pitiful Scene in an Old Negro's Cabin-Ose Child le Dead, One Fatally Ill, Two Others Down, and the Old Couple Hugging an Imsginary Fire-Almost Prozen.

AUGUSTA Ga., January 9 .- [Special.] - Cor ner Picquet received a message this afternoon that a negro child was found dead out on King street, and immediately visited the scen where a most sorrowful spectacle met his gaze. In a low, dirty hovel, at 19 King street, the most degraded portion of the city, was found an old negro man and wife hugging close to each other near the fireplace, trying to keep warm, but no fire was there, for long since had the last chip been consumed, and they seemed to be waiting for death to relieve them of their sufferings. The room was

DAMP AND COLD, with small holes in the roof, through which the melted snow was dripping, and little pools of water could be seen on different parts of the floor. The whole appearance of the place was of utter destitution. But the saddest scene is yet to be described. On the other side of the hovel were the remains of two straw mattresses. Lying on the first, without any covering save a few rags, was the body of a little female child,

WHO HAD JUST DIED from congestion of the lungs, or was mos probably frozen to death. On the other, covered by a thin dirty spread, which contained a number of holes, were three small children hugging close to each other to keep themselves warm. All three were ill, one it is thought fatally. When questioned the old man said they had had nothing to eat since yesterday, when they were given some bread and potatoes by the good hearted neighbors. In the hous there was nothing save a bench, an old table a broken chair and the two straw mattresses above described. The scene was enough to bring

TEARS TO THE EYES OF THE STOUTEST. Coroner Picquet called in Dr. Foster, who prescribed for the suffering children, and then together procured for them some food and wood No one had made the wants of this family known to the city officials or they would have been attended to, and perhaps the death of the child would have been prevented. During the cold spell last winter, a society was formed here to assist the poor, but this year nothing yet has been done, otherwise than regular means in operation at all times.

SOME BELATED RETURNS From the County Elections Held on Last Wednesday.

LOWNDES COUNTY. The returns show that all the old officers The returns show that all the old officers were re elected. They are: R. T. Myddleton, clerk; A. J. Harrell, sheriff; F. R. C. Ellis, tax receiver; R. F. Lineberger, tax collector; C. H. Paine, treasurer; B. F. Whittington, W. L. Thomas, and A. H. Lane board of county commissioners. missioners.

WAYNE COUNTY. The entire democratic ticket was triumphant. The happy men are C. W. Wimberley, clerk superior court; L. F. Patterson, sheriff; Mark H. Bates, tax collector; Sim Brinson, tax receiver; E. R. Peabody, treasurer; E. F. Draper

The Loyalty of Old Slaves.

rom the Milledgeville, Ga., Chronicle.

In Wilkinson county, Georgia, before the war, lived a farmer in good circumstances, who owned a good far and several slaves. This man's the lived and the state of the same on, and with its close his every away, except his land. Upon an soon afterwards came another misfortune, he lost his eyesight. Being old now, and in this pitiable condition, that we want to call attention to there was no alternative but to sell tention to there was no alternative but to sell one part of his property after another to maintain himself, until the last was gone. This man Downing owned, before the emancipation, two negroes, who after their freedom, still retained the names of Joe and Peter Downing. These negroes were brothers, and by industry and economy have saved from and by industry and economy have saved from their earning enough to purchase one huidred and fifty acres of land. Upon this they built for themselves a home, and their old master, being without money or kindred, and blind and helpless from old age, they took him to their home, and for several years have sheltered and provided for him. These colored men have prospered and built up, by honesty and integrity, a credit not enjoyed by many white men. They were in town a few days age, and, desiring to borrow money, was loaded all the money needed by them without any security, merely taking simple note of hand. ago, and, desiring t

Is the Oat Crop Damaged?

We think that the fall oat crop has been kill ed. The thermometer has been down to eight or ten degrees above zero, and that is low enough to kill oats; in fact oats are often killed when the mercury is fifteen degrees below the freezing point in this latitude, but of course it depends upon the particular location of a field as well as the age of the oats, as to whethe they will be killed at a given degree of temperature. From the Montezuma, Ga., Record.

From the farmers we are informed that the oat crop of this section has been killed. On

the 10th of last January the crop was killed by the freeze. Our farmer friends have hard luck. Early in the fall the drouth prevented early sowing, and late sowing was in a favorable con dition for killing. They will have to put in good spring crop

The Dirtseller Ore Vein. from the Rome, Ga., Bulletin.

Mr. Lawrence, who owns a farm in Chattoo ounty, says that iron ore along Dirtseller mountain runs a few miles up into Chattooga county; it runs clear up into Walker county. "I have seen it in the Walker mines. The man that made iron up there in Walker county fixed up a forge and made wrought iron and east pots up there on Big Armuchee. He said there was 75 per cent of iron in that ore. He made a heap of iron and forged it out into bars. It is the same lead of ore—red ore."
"Do you know anything about coal in

Walker county?"
"I don't know. It is said that there is coal out there in the mountain west of LaFayette, but I don't know positively that there is.

Kuklux in Montezuma. This morning we saw a letter addressed

Will Sea, a colored man. It threatened that is he did not behave better they would get him Letters have been sent to others, it is said, though we have not seen them. On one corner there is a druggist poison cut, and on the other is a picture of a coffin. There is something mysterious about the whole thing. Nobedy knows where the printing was done, who wrote the letters and mailed them, or anything about it. Verily we have a kuklux klan in our midst.

He Leaves His Family Rich.

From the Albany, Ga., News.
Mr. W. D. Barrett, a notice of whose death at
the Artesian house, of this city, appeared in
these columns on last Tuesday, was at one time a millionaire, but misfortunes swept away his property, and at the time of his death he was traveling for a hat house of Baltimore. For tunately for his family, while he had means he took a policy of insurance on his life, and at his death his family heired the handsome sum of \$150,000, for which he held a paid up

"Rough on Catarrh"

Corrects offensive odors at once. Compicure of worst chronic cases; also unequaled garggle for diphtheria, sore threat, foul breat 50 cents.

BIG TRAVEL TO FLORIDA.

The Number of Visitors Larger than Eve

From the Savannah, Ga., News. Colonel D. H. Elliott, traveling agent of the Plant system in Florids, was in the city yesterday. He reports the number of visitors in that state to be larger than in any previous season. There are not as many people to be seen at any one place, for they are scattered all over the state.

Last year everybody made quite a stop at Jacksonville, and then took the steamers up the St John's. Since that time the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railway has been opened, and through trains have been also put on to Palatka and St. Augustine via Gainesville over the Florida Southern railway.

ville over the Florida Scuthern railway.

The travel by way of Savannah is also larger than ever before. The cream of the tourist travel, what is known in hotel and railroad parlance as "sealskins," has not yet started south, but it is expected that it will show what is called in the stock market a "marked increase" by the latter part of this month.

Speaking of the improved railroad systems of Florida, Colonel Elliott referred to the new route into farther south Florida via Gainesville and Pemberton's Ferry, extending as far sout as Tampa and Charlotte harbor.

An inquiry as to the orange crop developed the fact that the colonel has given the matter a thorough investigation. In fact the orange business with him is a specialty, as he was the business with him is a specialty, as he was the first one, many years ago it is true, to realize the possibilities of this important industry. He estimates the crop of this season to be about 650,000 boxes. The deficit in the crop is owing to the freeze of 1885-86. Had it not been for that this year's crop would have been 1,250,000 boxes. His estimates for last season, namely, 1000,000 boxes were fully verified, but the boxes. His estimates for last season, namely, 1,000,000 boxes, were fully verified, but the freeze cut off one-half. About two-thirds of the present crop has been marketed. The most of what is still on hand is in the Indian river section and in south Florida. In those parts of the state the late cold snap has not in-

jured the fruit or trees.

The temperature at Gainesville and Jacksonville indicated, the colonel said, that the fruit
had been frosted, but fortunately most of the crop had been shipped, and if any damage was done it was so very small that it is not worth mentioning. The major part of the crop that is still in the state, and which Colonel Elliott thinks does not exceed 250,000 boxes, is perfectly safe from danger this season and should bring good prices. There is no orange like the Florida orange, and everybody realizes the fact.

The Military Called Out.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Record. It is a little old, but will be news to some, to briefly note the trouble Christmas day. Mat Collins, a gentleman of very dark color, and the African style of doing up his bangs, had assaulted Mr. Ben Avera. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest, and after being in the custody of an officer, John Stone and Will Davis, alias Barrou, both ebony-hued descendants of Ham, said that Mr. Collins should not be carried to jail. Mayor Hill notified Captain Harrison, of the Lewis Light Infantry, to assist the officers of the law by ordering out his men. Everything was in readiness, and when the officers started off to Oglethorpe with the three prisoners they were giv-en to understand that if any attempt was made to rescue the prisoners that the military company would fire into them. We are glad they decided not to interfere, as many innocent negroes from the country who had nothing to do with it, would have been killed and wounded in the fight. We desire to say here that the town negroes were the ones who raised the row, and not the country darkies. Mat Collins was tried for assault and battery, and acquit ted. John Stone is out on bond, and Will Davis goes to the chaingang for six months. John Stone will get his dues when Judge Fort gets hold of him. Our citizens see the nece sity of a military company to keep the peac and they should take interest more in keep ing up the organization.

Georgia's Mineral Wealth,

From Dixie for December. Gold is found in 56 counties in Georgia; copa countles, mica in 5 counties, distillonus gems, precious stones, etc., in 26 counties. Dia-monds are found in Hall and White counties pal in Bullock and Washington counties: gale-na in 7 counties; silver in 8 counties; graphite 9 counties; kaolin in 5 counties; fire clay it counties: limestone in 31 counties: bulgest n 27 counties; marl in 29 counties; green sand n 4 counties; marble in 9 counties; Gilmer has t white and variegated; Walker black marble Coal in 3 counties; serpentine in 8 counties; scapstone in 23 counties; granite in 48 counties, in sufficient quantities to be quarried and used r building purposes. Sandstone in nine coun ies; lithographic stone is found in Walke county; polishing sandstone in 3 counties; muck for agricultural purposes is found in Charlton, Clinch and Ware counties.

SOME POINTED STATEMENTS. From the Baxley, Ga., Banner.

Three bushels of yam potatoes will pay for the Banner twelve months. We will take syrup at 50 cents per gallon in exchange for the Baxley Banner at \$1.50 per

The custom of using whisky in elections is wrong, and should be condemned by all sober people. Whose country paper do you read? Are you

borrowing your neighbor's? If so, you ought to be ashamed. A judge of the superior court remarked, in our hearing, some time ago, that he was in favor of duelling, opposed to capital punish-

Our issue of Thursday, January 20th, will be printed on yellow tinted paper. We will issue 500 copies, eight pages. They will be sent out promiscuously in Appling. Wayne and Coffee counties. Those who wish to advertise in these counties would do well to have an "ad" in this

Some people seem to think that the editor of a country newspaper ought to be a sort of clown, give open air performances in the streets, tell long yarns, say smart things, laugh at all he sees and hears, and be a sort of center figure everywhere he goes. In other words, he must be a regular boot-licker, think just like you do, nod his sanction to all you say, beg everyone he meets to take his little paper, play the hypocrite in a thousand ways and play the hypocrite in a thousand ways and live on the wind.

County Nominations Needed.

From the Sandersville, Ga., Herald.

We think that the people are now in favor of nominations for county officers in future.

If the offices of the county are to be filled by democrats, let the democrats say who they want to fill them, and not give away the balance of power to any other party.

It won't do, gentlemen. Just such a state of affairs as we have peased through coult to ext.

affairs as we have passed through ought to satisfy you of the fact.
We hear it on all sides now, that "we ought to have had a nomination for county officers."
Then don't forget it in the future.

F. H. R. Deserves it All.

From the Thomasville, Ga., Times.

Mr. Richardson, the staff correspondent of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, in Washington, is one of the best correspondents in that city of correspondents. His letters and special dispatches are a fair and correct reflex of the doings of congress.

The Farmers of the State Might Listen. From the Thomasville, Ga., Times.

If the farmers of Thomas county will give that close, patient attention to their business this year, which it deserves, and ought to have, they will be better off next fall. A farmer cannot run his business successfully and whittle soft pine at the same time. The two do no Money in the Register.

It is said to cost about seventy-five dollars per day to keep the lunatic asylum heated dur-ing cold weather. Jegging the Memory.
From the Thomasville, Ga., Times.
Stand firmly by your good resolution New Year.

em the Milledgeville, Ga., Chronicle.

M'GENTHUM'S CHARGE.

HE ENTERS BLACKSHEAR ARMED

reching for H's Wife and Her Faramour He Charges Upon Their Fort-A Sharp Pusilade— The Assailant Mortally Wounded and the Others Hurt in the Melec.

BLACKSHEAR, Ga., January 9 .- [Special.] George McGethum, colored, of Argyle, Fla. paraded the streets of Blackshear this morning armed with a Winchester repeating rifle and a belt of cartridges.

He was on the lookout for his wife, who had

left bim in company with one McCashill. He found them with two other negroes, in a shanty close inside the town, and immediately opened fire. The fire was returned, and a terrible fulislade followed, which was interrupted by the citizens and Marshal Gregory, who landed the entire party-four men.

One woman is in jail. McGetham has since been moved from jail, and is fatally wounded. The others have flesh wounds, not considered

GEORGIA SOCIETY.

Decatur. Miss Laura Dubose is visiting relatives at parta, Ga.
Miss Pauline Howard is attending school at La-Grange, Ga.
Miss Eula Moomaugh, of Atlanta, visited friends

here this week.
Misses Jessie and Thressa McClain, of Atlanta,
visited Mrs. Judge J. B. Steward this week.
Mr. Dan Alston left a few days ago for Florida.
Mr. J. S. M. Smith has gone to Greenvile, Ala.,
on a visit, with a view of opening a store at that Miss Bessie Harris, of Sparta, is visiting Miss

Julia Pratt.
Colonel Towers, of Colorado, is visiting the Misses
Hillyer at this place.
Mr. Charles R. McCollouch has gone to Anniston,
Mr. Charles R. McCollouch has gone to Anniston,

Mr. Charles R. McCollouch has gone to Anniston, Ala., to accept possition corresponding secretary of the Anniston Iron works.

Mesers, Cook and Walker, of Atlanta, and Miss Lamar, of Montgomery, Ala., visited friends here this week. A sociable complimentary to them was given at the residence of Judge J. A. Mason.

Mrs. J. B. Steward, Sanders, Rowland and Birdle and Barry Steward are visiting relations of Mrs. Steward at Opelika, Ala.

Mr. Thomas J. Hunt, of Columbus, visited his uncle, Dr. J. O. Hunt, of this place, this week.

Columbus. Miss Johnnie Lindsay is visiting, in Atlanta, Miss Hellen Prescott.
Miss Gussie Young went over to Montgomery yes-Mrs. Robert Spivey, of Greenville, has returned to her home after a visit to this city.

Mrs. Lena Patterson spent the Xmas holidays in the city with her friend Miss Middle Hall, of Jones-

boro.
Mrs. W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola, passed through the city yesterday en route home from Nashville,

Mrs. Cecil Gabbett, of Montgomery, is in the city. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Flournoy has returned home Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Flournoy has returned home from Alpine, Ala.

Miss Lucy Lumpkin, of Buena Vista, is one a visit to Mrs. Hamp Stevens.

Misses Annie Lou and Emma Thornton have returned to LaGrange to attend school.

Miss Janie Hair, of Buena Vista, is the guest of Mrs. Howell Peacock, in this city.

Dr. D. C. Ticknor and Mrs. Dr. Ticknor has returned from Albany, where they have been attending the marriage of Mrs. Ticknor's son.

Miss Lula David, of Talbotton, is the guest of Miss Bird Gardner, in this city.

Miss Mannie Peabody is visiting Macon, the guest of Miss Emma Stewart.

Mis. G. G. MacDonald has returned from Savan-ah, accompanied by Miss Hattle Carson of that

ity. Miss Mollie Gardner is visiting her brother in Elberton.

Miss Fannie Thomson, of Covington, has returned home, after a visit to the Misses Swift in this city. There was a delightful entertainment given by Mrs. Clara Dexter at her residence last night, complimentary to Miss. Harrison, of Nashville, Ten

At the residence of Mr. L. Meyer last night gathered a large crowd of invited guests to an entertainment complimentary to visiting young ladies. The marriage of Miss Fanny Epping to Mr. Charlie Abbercrombie, of Montgomery, will be the social event of next week.

Mr. J. H. Byrd and Miss Alice Foster, both of Lee ounty, Ala,, were married on Thursday,
Mr. Bob Helland and Miss Mary Williams, of

Griffin. A Next Thursday night the Grantland club will give a reception at their club rooms. The affair is in the hands of a committe of gentlemen who will pass no pains to make the occasion the most element entertainment ever given in Griffin. Special cause will be taken to have the refreshments served as an extistic manner. No sentlemen event room. in an artistic manner. No gentlemen except mem-bers of the club will be admitted. Miss Anna Sutton, of Forsyth, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. M. Drewry. Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Shoffer are on a visit to

Mrs. C.G. Mills and Miss Mary Burr visited Macon during the week.

Mais Annie Wheaton is visiting Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Hattie Kincaid is visiting relatives in North

Miss Carrie Ballard has returned to Monte-numa, to resume her duties as teacher. Mr. J. A. Sasser has returned to Senoia, and has spened out a store of general merchandise on his

account. sees Lula Belle Towns and Pearl Couch came e Friday, from and extended trip through lorida. Mr. Hugh Brown, a traveling salesman from Bal more, visited his father's family, Colonel P. F timore, visited his father's ramity, Coloner F. F. Brown, this week.

Miss M. Harley, of Sparta, returned Saturday to resume her position as teacher in Excelsior high school.

Mr. J. G. Addy is back among his friends in Se-

Rev. A. Van Hoose, of Gainesville, visited Senoia his week. Rev. Elam Culpepper has been indisposed this

Rev. Elam Cuipepper has been indisposed this week.

Mrs. Finley and children, of Greenville, are visiting her father's family, Mr. Joe Heard.
Colonel W. H. Taylor, of Harralson, smiled on his friends this week.

Mrs. Matilda Heard is visiting Miss Sallie Heard.

Mr. William Christopher, of Gadsden, Ala., is visiting relatives in Senoia.

At the home of the bride's father, in Fayette county, Mr. Henry Summer, of Florida, was married to Miss Ella Leech, Rev. W. J. Cotter, of Senoia, officiating. They leave in a few days for their Florida home.

Clayton. At the bride's father's, W. S. Whitmire and Miss Lillie V. Addington were united in the boof matrimony, Rev. J. S. Dickson officiating.

Cedartown's City Government, CEDARTOWN, Ga., January 9 .- [Special.] Cedartown's nunicipal election resulted in the election of the following: Mayor, A. G. West; aldermen, J. R. Barber, W. F. Hall, A. Huntington, L. S. Ledbetter, W. C. Burns. John W. Judkins and W. W. Milain candi-dates for recorder, are tied.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irrita-ble, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the dige tive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla."
THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspep-sia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick head-ache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilia and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. May only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



331 WHITEHALL ST.



NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhos Study or Business, and finds life a bu PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATE

BLOOD & SKIN Disea disea Giandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rhe Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CUREL OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

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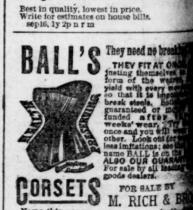
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MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfainess. Dr. Prico's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Aluna or Phosphates. Dr. Prico's Extracts, Vantila, Lemon, etc., flavor delictionaly.

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ANUFACTURERS OF THE LATEST AND REST

Materia Wrought from Fence on the market also Cresting, Grates, Sash Weights, Hitching Posts and Building Castings. All work guaronteed equal to the best made. Send for prices before ordering elsewhere. Good local agents wanted in every town in the south, to whom exclusive territory will be force.

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IN 15 DAYS.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

All we ask is a trial and a PERMANENT CURE is GUARANTEED. Address
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HEADQUARTERS FOR NOVELTIES IN

Lamps and Glass Goods. Dealers in Stamped Lin-

ens. Stamping Designs, Sewing Machines and

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HIGH GRADE

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SPECIALTIES. "Nonpareil Cylinder," "Lardoline," "Eureka Engine," "Extra Machine,"

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r West Virginia Black Oil, all grades; Signal, Lard Castor, Parafine, etc.

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ity Guaranteed.

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ey need no bres HEY FIT AT O MEV FIT AT ONC ting themselves in of the warry d with every move that it is impo-sk steels. Battle ranteed or mod-ded after of eks wear. If the earny outfil wer. Look out for imfestions; see the DOUR GURARANT sale by all teading

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For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at

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A regularly edunated and legally qualified physician and the
most encessful, as his practice will prove.
Curce all forms of PRIVATE,
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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED YESTERDAY IN BROOK-LYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage Preaches a Great Sermon the Subject: "Distribution of Rewards from the Text, "He Shall Divide the Spoils With the Strong" - Etc.

BROOKLYN, January 9 .- [Special.] - The pening hymn at the Brooklyn Tabernacle nis morning begins:

"O, could I speak the matchless worth!
O, could I sound the glories forth
Which in my Savior shine!" Dr. Talmage explained some of the proph-

cies before giving out the hymn and then preached on the subject "Distribution of Rewards," taking his text from Isaiah liii, xii; "He shall divide the spoil with the strong." Dr. Talmage spoke as follows:

My family, who saw it with their own eyes

year before last, tell me that in the Coliseum at Rome, where persecutors used to let out the half-starved lions to eat up Christians, there is now planted the figure of a cross. And I rejoice to know that the upright piece of wood nailed to a transverse piece has become the symbol, not more of suffering than of victory. It is of Christ, the enqueror, that my text speaks. As a kingly warrior, having subdued an empire, might d vide the palaces, and mansions, and cities and valleys, and mountains among his officers, so Christ is going to divide up all the earth, and all the heavens, among his people, and you and I will have to take our share if we are strong in faith and strong in our Christian loy.

alty, for my text declares it:

He shall divide the spoil with the strong. "He shall divide the spoil with the strong." The capture of this round planet for Christ is not so much of a job as you might imagine, when the church takes off its coat and rolls up its sleeves for the work, as it will. There are sixteen hundred millions of people now in the world, and there are four hundred and fifty million Christians. Subtract the four hundred and fifty millions who are Christians from the sixteen hundred ruillions and there are governed to the sixteen hundred ruillions and there are cleared hundred. hundred millions, and there are eleven hundred and fifty millions left to be Christianized. Now divide the cleven hundred and fifty millions by the four hundred and fifty millions by the four hundred and fifty millions already Christianized, and it makes less than three people for each Christian to bring to Christ. Surely when the church gets wide awake no Christian will be content to take to Heaven jess than three. Why Lengto take with less than three. Why, I hope to take with me at least ten thousand. I know evangelists that have already gathered fifty thousand cach for the kingdom. There are at least two hundred thousand men in Christendom whose one business is to save souls. So that when I tell you all that we need to average is three souls reaped for God in a lifetime, all idea of impossibility vanishes from this omnipotent crasade. I know of a Sabbath school teacher who has spent he lifetime in teaching the young, and she has had five different classes during all these years, and she tells me they averaged about seven in a class, and they were all converted, and five times seven are thirty-five, as near as I can calculate. She brought three and had hirty-two to spare. My grandmother brought ter whole family into the kingdom, and her grandchildren, and, I hope, ll her great-grandchildren, for God remembers a prayer seventy-five years old as well as though it were a mintuo old, and she took her three into the kingdom, and had at least a hundred to spare. Besides that, the telegraph and telephone will within a few years put the whole earth into a compass of ten minutes. Consider this and also that omnipotence, and omniscience, and omnipresance preside over all the work of betterment, and you will take this enterprise of the world's redemption out of the impossibilities into the possibilities, and then out of the possibilities nto the probabilities, and then out of the robabilities into the certainties. The buildthe dath wis regretter undertaking than the girdling of the earth with the Gospel, for the one enterprise depended upon the human arm, while the other depends upon Almighti-

Do I really mean all the earth will surrender to Christ? Yes. How about the uniaviting portions? Will Greenland be evangelized? The possibility is that after a few more hundred brave lives are dashportions? Will Greenland be evangelized? The possibility is that after a few more hundred brave lives are dashed out among the icebergs, that great refrigerator, the polar region, will be given up to the walrus and the bear, and that the inhabitants will come down by invitation into tolerable climates, or those climates may soften, and as it has been positively demonstrated. and, as it has been positively demonstrated that the Arctic region was once a blooming garden and a fruitful field, those regions may change elimate, and again be a blooming garden and a fruitful field. It is proved beyond controversy by German and American scientists, that the Arctic regions were the first portions of this world inhabitable; the world hot beyond human endurance, those regions were, of course, the first to be coolenough for human foot and human lung. It is positively proved that that Arctic region was a tropical climate. Professor Heer, of Zurich, says the remains of flowers have been found in the Arctic, showing it was like Mexico for climate, and it is found that the Arctic was the mother-region from which all the flowers descended. Professor Wallace says the remains of all styles of animal life are found. nd, as it has been positively demonstrate the remains of all styles of animal life are found in the Arctic, including those animals that can live only in warm climates. Now, that Arctic region which has been demonstrated by flora and fauna, and geological argument to have been as full of vegetation and life as our Flori-da, may be turned back to its original bloom and glory, or it will be shut up as a museum of crystal for curiosity seekers once in a while to visit. But Arctic and Antartic in some shape will belong to the Redeemer's realm.

What about other unproductive or repulsive What about other unproductive or repulsive regions? All the deserts will be irrigated, the waters will be forced up to the great American deserts between here and the Pacific by machinery now known or yet to be invented, and, as Great Salt Lake City has no rain and could not raise an apple or a bushel of wheat in a hundred years without artificial help, but is now through such means one great garden, so all the unproductive parts of all the continents will be turned into harvest fields and orchards. A half dozen DeLesseps will furnish the world with all the canals needed, and will change the course of rivers and open new will change the course of rivers and open new lakes, and the great Sahara desert will be cut up into farms with an astounding yield of bushels to the acre. The marsh will be drained of its waters and cured of its malaria. I saw, the other day, what was for many years called the Black swamp of Ohio, its chief crop chills and fevers, but now, by the tiles put into the ground to carry off the surplus moisinto the ground to carry off the surplus moisture, transformed into the richest and healthiest of regions. The God who wastes nothing, I think, means that this world, from pole to pole, has to come to perfection of foliage and fruitage. For that reason he keeps us running through space, though so many fires are blazing down in its timbers, and so many mock terrors have threatened to dash it to pieces. As soon as the earth is completed Christ will divide it up among the good. The reason He does not divide it now is because it is not done. A kind father will not divide the apple among his children until the apple is ripe. In fulfillment of the New Testament promise, "The meek shall inherit the earth," and the promise of the Old Testament, "He shall divide the spoil with the strong," the world will be apportioned to those worthy to possess it.

the strong," the world will be apportuned to these worthy to possess it.

It is not so now. In this country, capable of holding, feeding, clothing and sheltering twelve million people, and where we have only sixty million inhabitants, we have two millions who cannot get honest work, and with their families an aggregation of five millions that are on the verce of starvation. Something twelve million people, and where we have only sixty million and to him is given a second-hand crown which one of the saints wore at the start, but exchanged for a brighter one as he went on from inhabitants, we have two millions who cannot get honest work, and with their families an aggregation of five millions. It is self-rident that a by defan who pays questions and the subject of the saints were as the start, but exchanged for a brighter one as he went on from glory to glory. And he is put in an old house who cannot get honest work, and with their families an aggregation of five millions that are on the verge of starvation. Something wrong most certainly. In some way there will be a new apportionment. Many of the million are estates will erack to pieces on the dissipation of grand children, and then dissolve the freatment and savehers.

The press must be an extraction of the masses who now have an insufficiency.

What, you say, will become of the expensive and she prayed down revival after revival, and pentecost after pentecost, upon the churches, art galleries, museums, gymnasiums, and

churches. The world is already getting disgusted with many of these amusements, and no wonder. What an importation of unclean theatrical stuff we have within the last few years had brought to our shores! And professors of religion patronizing such things! Having sold out to the Devil, why don't you deliver the goods and go over to him publicly, body, mind, and soul, and withdraw your name from Christian churches, and say: "Know all the world by these presents that I am a patron of uncleanness and a child of Hell." Sworn to be the Lord's, you are perjurers.

But at last the tide has turned, and the despisers of purity overdid the matter. A foreign actress of base morals arrived, intending to make the tour of the states, but the remaining decency of our cities rose up and cancelled the

make the tour of the states, but the remaining decency of our cities rose up and cancelled the contracts, and drove her back from our American stage, a woman at for neither continent. In the name of Almighty God I take these abominations by the throat. If you think these offenses are to go on forever you do not know who the Lord is. God will not wait for the day of judgment. All these palaces of sin will become palaces of righteousness. They will come into the possession of those strong for virtue and strong for God. "He shall divide the spoil with the strong."

China and Africa, the two richest portions of e earth by reason of metals and rare woods, and inexhaustible productiveness, are not yet divided up among the good because they are not ready to be divided. Wait until all the down that Livingston opened in Africa shall be entered, and Bishop Taylor, with his band of self-supporting missionaries, have done their work, and the Ashantees and Senegamb ans shall know Christ as well as you know Him, and there shall be on the banks of the Nile and the Niger a higher civilization than is now to be found on the banks of the Hud-son; then Christ will divide up that continent

son; then Christ will divide up that continent among His friends. Wait until China, which is haif as large as all Europe, shall have developed her capacities for rice, and tea, and sugar, among edibles; and her amethysts, and supphire, and topaz, and opal, and jasper, and porphyty among precious stones; and her rosewood, and ebony, and camphor, and varnish trees among precious woods; and turned up from her depths a half dozen Peansylvanias of ceal and iron, and twenty Nevadas of silver. ceal and iron, and twenty Nevadas of silver, and fifty Californias of gold, and her five thundred million of people shall be evaugelized then the Lord will divide it up among the

If my text be not a deception, but the eter If my text be not a deception, but the eternal truth, then the time is coming whom all the farms will be owned by Christian farmers, and all the commerce controlled by Christian merchants, and all the authority held by Christian officials, and all the ships commanded by Christian captains, and all the universities under the instruction of Christian professors; Christian kings, Christian professors; Christian professors; Christian Christian professors; tian presidents, Christian governors, Christian mayors, Christian common council. Yet, what a scouring out! what an upturning! what a demolition! what a resurrection must precede

this new apportionment.

I do not underrate the enemy. Julius Cæsar got his greatest victories by fully estimating the vastness of his foes, and prepared his men for their greatest triumph by saying: "Tomorrow King Juba will be here with thirty thousand horses, one hundred thousand skirmishers and three hundred elephants." I do not underrate the vast forces of sin and death. not underrate the vast forces of sin and death but do you know who commands us? Jehovahl Jireh, and the reserve corps behind us are all the armies of heaven and earth, with hurricane and thunderbolt. The good work of the world' redemption is going on every minute. Neverso many splendid men and glorious women on the side of right as today. Never so many good people as now. Diogenes has been spoken of as a wise man because he went with a lantern at noonday, saying he was looking for an honest man. If he had turned his lantern towards himself he might have discovered a crank. Honest men by the ten thousand! Through the international series of Sunday-school lessons the next generation all through Christendom are going to be wiser than any generation since the world stood. The Kingdom is com-ing. God can do it. No housewife with a world the tarnish, and brighten it up till it glows like heaven, and then the glorious apportionment, for my text is reinforced by a score of other texts, when it says of Christ

He shall divide the spoil with the strong. "He shall divide the spoil with the strong."

"But," you say, "that is pleasant to think of for others, but before that time I shall have passed up into another existence, and shall get no advantage from that new apportionment." Ah, you have only driven me to the other more exciting and transporting consideration, and that is that Christ is going to divide up between in the gaven way. There are addes. heaven in the same way. There are old estates in the celestial world that have been in the possession of its inhabitants for thousands of years, and they shall remain as they are. There are old family mansions in heaven, filled with whole generations of kindred, and they shall never be driven out. Many of the victors from earth have already got their palaces, and they are pointed out to those newly aces, and they are pointed out to those newly arrived. Soon after our getting there we will ask to be shown the apostolic residences, and ask where does Paul live, and John, and shown the patriarchal residence, and shall say: "Where does Abraham live, or Jacob?" and shown the martyr residences and say: "Where does John Hass live, and Ridley?" We will want to see the benefit when the observer of conventors. boulevards where the chariots of conquerors roll. I will want to see the gardens where the princes walk. We will want to see Music row, where Handel, and Haydn, and Mozart, and Charley Wesley, and Thomas Hastings, and Bradbury have their homes, out of their win-dows, ever and anon, rolling some snatch of an earthly oratorio or hymn transported with the composer. We will want to see Revival terrace, where Whitefield, and Nettleton, and Payson, and Rowland Hill, and Charles Finney, and other giants of soul-reaping are resting from their almost supernatural labors, their doors thronged with converts just arrived, coming to

report themselves. But brilliant as the sunset, and like the leaves for number, are the celestial homes yet to be awarded, when Christ to you and millions of others, shall divide the spoil. What do you want there? You shall have it. An orchard? There it is; twelve manner of fruit, and fruit revery month. Do you want river scenery? Take your choice on the banks of the river, in longer, wider, deeper roll than Danube, or Amazon, or Mississippi if mingled in one, and emptying into the sea of glass, mingled with emptying into the sea of glass, mingled with fire. Do you want your kindred back again? Go out and meet your father and mother without the staff or the stoop, and your children in a dance of immortal glee. Do you want a throne? Select it from the million burnished elevations. Do you want a crown? Pick it out of that mountain of diamonded coronets. Do you want your old church friends of earth around you? Begin to hum an old revival tune and they will flock from all quarters to revel with you in sacred reminiscence. All the earth for those who are here on earth at the time of continental and planetary distribution, and all continental and planetary distribution, and all the heavens for those who are there. That heavenly distribution of spoils will be

That heavenly distribution of spoils will be a surprise to many. Here enters heaven the soul of a man who took up a great deal of room in the church on earth, but sacrificed little, and among his good works selfishness was evident. He just crowds through the shining gate, but it is a very tight squeeze, so that the doorkeeper has to pull hard to get him in, and this man expects half of heaven for his share of trophies, and he would like a monopoly of all its splendor, and to purchase lots in the suburbs so that he could get advantage from the growth of the citv. Well, he had a little grace of heart, just enough to get him through, and to him is given a second-hand crown which one of the saints wore at the start, but ex-

and with her pale hands she knit many a mit-ten or tippet for the poor, and with her con-trivances she added joy to many a holiday fes-tival. and now, with those thin hands so strong for kindness, and with those white lips so strong for supplication, she has won coronation, and enthronement, and jubilee. And Christ says to the angels who have brought each a crown for the glorified invalid: "No, not these they are not good enough. But in the each a crown for the glorified invalid: "No, not these, they are not good enough. But in the jeweled vase at the right hand side of my throne there is one that I have been preparing for her many a year, and for her every pang I have set an amethyst, and for her every good deed I have set a pearl. Fetch it now, and fulfill the promise I gave her long ago in the sick room: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown."

sick room: "Be thou faithful unto deam, and will give thee a crown."

But notice that there is only one being in the universe who can and will distribute the trophies of earth and heaven. It is the Divine Warrior, the Commander-in-chief of the centuries, the champion of the ages, the universal conqueror, the Son of God, Jesus. You will take the spoils from His hand, or never take them at all. Have His friendship and you may defy all time and all eternity, but withmay defy all time and all eternity, bu out it you were a pauper, though you

universe at your command.
are told in Revelation are told in Revelation that Jacob's twelve sons were so honored as to have the twelve gates of Heaven named after them—over one gate of Heaven Naphtali, over another sales of Heaven Issachar, over another other gate of Heaven Issachar, over another Dan, over another Gad, over another Zebulon, over another Judah, and so on. But Christ's name is written over all the gates, and on every panel of the gates, and have His help, His par don, His intercession, His atonement, I must, or be a forlorn wretch forever. My Lord and my God! make me and all who hear me this my God! make me and all who near me this day, and all to whom these words shall come, thy repentant, believing, sworn, consecrated, and ransomed followers forever.

What a day it will be! This entire assemblage it is the state of the state

would rise to your feet if you could realize it, the day in which Christ shall in fulfillment of my text divide the spoil. It was a great day when Queen Victoria, in the midst of the Crimean war. distributed medals to the soldiers who had come home sick and wounded! At the Horse Guards, in presence of the royal family, the injured men were carried in or came on crutches—Colonel Trowbridge, who lost both feet at Inkerman, and Captain Sayer, who had the ankle joint of his right leg shot off at Alma; and Captain Curre, his disabled limb supported by a soldier, and others maimed, and disfigured, and exhausted—and with her own hand the queen gave each the Crimean medal. And what triumphant days for those soldiers when, further on, they received the French medal with the imperial eagle, and the Tuckish weeds with imperial eagle, and the Turkish medal with the representation of four flags-France, Turkey, England and Sardinia—and beneath it a map of the Crimea spread over a gun wheel
And whatrewards are suggested to all readers of history by the mere mention of the
Waterloo medal, and the Cape medal, and the
Gold Cross medal, and the medal struck for bravery in our American war! But how insig nificant all these compared with the day when the good soldiers of Jesus Christ shall come in out of the battles of this world, and in out of the battles of this world, and in the presence of all the piled-up glories of the redeemed and unfallen, Jesus, our king, shall divide the spoil! The more wounds the greater the inheritance. The longer the forced march, the brighter the trophy. The more terrible the exhaustion, the more glorious the transport. Not the gift of a brilliant ribbon, or a medal of brass, or silver, or gold, but a kingdom in which we are to reign for ever and ever. Mansions on the leternal hills. Domin-

kingdom in which we are to reign for ever and ever. Mansions on the leternal hills. Dominionis of unfading power. Empires of unending love. Continents of everlasting light. Atlantic and Pacific oceans of billowing joy. It was a great day when Aurelian, the Roman emperor, came back from his victories. In the front of the procession were wild beasts from all lands, sixteen hundred gladiators richly clad, wagon loads of crowns presented by conquered cities; among the captives Syrians, Egyptians, Goths, Vandals, Sarnatians, Franks, and Zenobia, the beautiful captive queen, on forthis to device a consequence of the captival of the captive of the ca beautiful captive queen, on fact, in absing gold the And then came the chariot of Aucan then came the charlot of Ad-letina drawn by four elephants in gorgeous caparison, and followed by the Roman senate; and the Roman army; and from dawn till dark the procession was passing. Rome in all her history never saw anything more magnificent. But how much greater the day when our Con-queror, Jesus, shall ride under the triumphal arches of heaven; his captives, not on foot, but in chariots, all the kingdoms of earth and heaven in procession; the armies celescial on white horses. Rumbling artillery of thun-derbolts never to be again unlimbered. Kingdoms in line, centuries in line, saintly, cheru-bic, seraphic, archangelic splendors in line, and Christ seated as one great rolling hosanah, made out of all hallelujahs of all worlds, shall ery halt to the procession. And not forgetting even the humblest in all the reach of his omipresence. He shall rise, and then and there, His work done and His glory consummated, proceed, amid an ecstacy, such as neither mortal nor immortal ever imagined, to divide the good

"I feel that I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla half enough," says a grateful mother whose little son was almost blind from scrofula and was cured by "the peculiar medicine."

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J. E. REEVES,

J. E. REEVES, nov12—ly

DE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND GENDER Cral council of the city of Atlanta,
Section 1. No animal or fish that died by disease or accident, nor careass of any calf, pig or lamb, which at the time of being killed was less than six weeks old, and no meat therefrom, nor any animal or meat therefrom killed while feverish, bruised, diseased, injured with broken limbs or otherwise, heavy with young, jaded or fatigued from long driving or shipping, or killed, or kept in same building, or in too close proximity with fumes or gas of other diseased or spoiled meats, or dead carcasses, as to be contaminated therefrom, or rendered unwholesome or unhealthy thereby, or hauled in same vehicle, or manipulated with tools used on diseased or other dead carcasses as aforesaid, shall be brought into said city, or in said city sold, held or offered for sale as food. Any person violating this section of this ordinance shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not longer than thirty days either or both in the discretion of the court.

Section 2. All ordinances in condict with this ordinance are hereby repealed Adopted January 3, 1887.

J. H. GOLDSMITH, Sum.

PERSONAL.

"Have tested its virtues, personally, and knothat for Dyspepsia, Billiousness and Throbbin Headache, it is the best medicine the world evesaw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmon's Liver Regulator and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator and only relieved but cured."—Te egraph, Macon, Ga

BAD BREATH.

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common and Bad Breath, and in nearly every case it comfrom the Stomach, and can be so easily corrected you will take Simmon's Liver Regulator. Do no neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

Tired Despondent "For some time my Liver had been out of order and I felt generally good for nothing. I was in duced to try Simmon's Liver Regulator. Its action was quick and thorough, and it imparted a brisk and vigorous feeling. It is an excellent remedy."—J. R. HILAND, Monroe, Iowa.

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The only Fire Annihilator in the world which does its work perfectly. The chemicals do not lose their efficacy by lapse of time. They will perform their work 20 years hence at well as upon the day they were placed in the annihilator. The contents of one machine equal to 300 gallons of water. It is light and ornamental. Any child can handle them easily.

No home on earth can afford to be without one. Impossible for your house to burn.

Every store, factory, warehouse, cotton depot, school house, public halls and buildings, every dwelling house in every village, town and city should be protected by them. They are indorsed and recommended by the chiefs of fire departments and the insurance men generally throughout the south. They are adopted and in use by the Atlanta fire department, the department of Lexington, Ky., and have been ordered by the principal fire departments of the chief cities of the south.

We refer. relative to the power and efficiency of these annihilators, to the members of the General

We refer, relative to the power and efficiency of

We refer relative to the power and efficiency of these annihilators, to the members of the General Assembly of the state of Georgia; also. His Excellency Governor Gordon, who witnessed a practical test of same in Atlanta December 15, 1886.
All orders promptly filled by addressing the company. Live, active and energetic men desired in every county as agents. Liberal terms and exclusive territory to the right men.
Address for further Information and book of estimonials and important Information regarding fires. THE HAND FIRE ANNIHILATOR CO. 65% Whitehall street (Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. Building), Atlanta, Ga.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO. 28 South Pryor Street,

-Brokers inocks, Bonds, Money and Securities. WILL MAKE LOANS ON GOOD COLLATERALS WANTED—Capitol City LandgCo. Stock, Mer-chants Bank Stock, City Bonds and all kinds of Stocks and Bonds. FOR SALE—Investment Securities.

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DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated cases, towit: George A. Dary versus the Tallapoosa CopperReduction company, I have this day levied upon as the property of the defendant the following described property, twit: All the mineral and mining rights in lots Nos. 856, 848, 992, 993, 992 and 996, being in the twentieth district and third section of Haralson county, Ga., and all buildings, machinery, etc., thereon belonging to said Tallapoosa Copper Reduction company, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances to the said property in any wise appertaining and belonging; and will self the same at public outery before the courthouse door of Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, between the legal hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., December 31st, 1886.

J. W. NELMS.

Jan 3 monday 4t

UTS. Marshal. U. S. Marshal Sale.

Jan 3 monday 4t

U. S. Marshal Sale.

DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT
Of the Circuit Court of the United States for the
Northern District of Georgia in Tayor of the plainHill in the following Stated case, towit: The American Freehold Land Mortgage company vs. Eldridge
M. Whitehead, I have this day levied upon, as the
property of the defendant the following described
property: All that tract or parcel of land, struated,
lying and being in the county of Wilkes, and state
of Georgia, towit: The nine hundred and fortythree acres, bounded on the north by the land of
D. C. Hill and George L. Belton; on the east by the
lands of W. A. Hill and Hausen estate; and on the
west by the lands of Thomas Ross and S. M.
Callon, and will sell the same at public outery
before the courthouse door of Fulton county, in
the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, on the first
Tuesday in February next, between the legal hours
of sale.

Dated at Atlanta. Ga., August 7, 1886. U. S. Marshal Sale.

of sale.
Dated at Atlanta. Ga., August 7, 1886.
J. W. NELMS,
jan3 mon6t tues U. S. Marshal.

jan3 mon6t tues CITY MARSHAL'S SALE FOR CITY TAX FOR CITY MARSHAL'S SALE FOR CITY TAX FOR the years 1885 and 1886, and curbing and paving. Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1887, within the legal hours of sale, the following property levied on by city mashal to satisfy fi fas issued by order of mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the year 1885 and 1886, curbing and paying.

general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the year 1853 and 1886, jeurbing and paving.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Martin and Love streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nealon; levied on as the property of unknown owners, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owners for city taxes for the year 1886. Said fi fa paid by and transferred to J. W. Green and levy made by order and sale to be made for account of said transferree.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 24 acres, more or less, on Connally and Love streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nealon; levied on as the property of unknown owners to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owners for city taxes for the year 1836. Said fi fa paid by and transferred to J.W. Green, and levy made by order and sale to be made for account of said transferree.

J. W. LOYD, City Marshal.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 1st, 1887.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the name and style of Langston &
Woodson this day expires by limitation.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Special,
THOS. I. LANGSTON,
General
STEWART F. WOODSON Partners.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 1st. 1887.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, EXPIRING DEcember 31st, 1888, has this day been formed by the undersighed for the purpose of carrying on a general commission, wholesale grocery and cotton factorage business, under the firm name of Laugston & Woodson. George W. Williams is the special partner, and has contributed \$150,000 capital to the common stock.

partner, and has contributed the common stock.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Special,
THOS. L. LANGSTON, General
STEWART F. WOODSON Partners

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga., January 8, 1887. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after this date.

R. M. FARRAR, Cashier.

SELECT SCHOOL, 232 W. Peachtree St., PEOPENS MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1887. REGU-lar grammar school and college course thoroughly taught. Pupils in shorthand also desired. For information apply to MISS JUNIA M'KINLEY, Principal.

HELP WANTED -MALE

WANTED-A DRUG CLERK WITH SONE reference, Fox 23, Anniston, Ala.

WANTED-AN HONEST YOUNG MAN FOR A permanent posinon, with an old established firm as their representative in his own state. Salary, to begin 570 per month. References exacted. AM. MANUFACTURING HOUSE, 16 Barelay street, N.Y.

wanted a first class placksmith, horse sheer and repairer. Apply is fryst.

Wanted Men. Women, Boys, Girls, To carn 570 per month at their own homes; costly outfit of samples, a package of goods and full instructions for lie to help to pay postage. Address H. C. Rowell & Co., Rutland Vt. CALESMAN WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO travel for a wholesale Millinery house. Apply with references to J. B., Constitution office.

WANTED-A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS weaving woven wire mattresses, must be temperate and competent. Will advance railroad fare oright party. Address with references, Crescent City Spring Bed Co., No. 19 Conti st., New Orleans,

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES.

WANTEB-A POSITION BY A GOOD BREAD and plain cake baker. Address Bread Baker, Mason P. O., Mason, Ga.

TO DAIRY AND MILKMEN-I WANT TO GET into the dairy and milk business in

Into the dairy and milk business in or near Atlanta; will work for salary, buy half interest, or rent a good place; understand milking and taking care of stock generally. Address for one week, F. T., Constitution office. jan9 4t

A STENOGRAPHER AND TYPE WRITER wants work in general: also to direct envelopes. Address 96 Y. M. C. A., City.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY HOUSE-A keeper desires immediate employment. Al capable invalid nurse. Address, care Constitut "Thorough."

BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED BOAR DERS-GOOD BOARD, NICELY furnished and pleasant rooms, at reasonable rates, at 100 Walton street.

WANTED-BOARD.

WANTED-BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR

PERSONAL.

RONCLAD NOTES, WAIVING ALL THE EXemptions, including garnishment of wages, etc.,
and either with or without the mortgage clause, as
preferred, and printed so as to be used in any state,
sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of sixty
cents for a book of 100 notes, or thirty-five cents for
a book of fifty notes. These forms of notes are pronounced the best in existence, and we have letters
stating that they bring the money when other
forms fail. Send money in two cent stamps or
postal notes, and state whether the mortgage clause
is wanted. Address the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga
da. wky

WE SEND BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, TO ANY
address, the simplest and best forms of blank
deeds, blank mortgages, and blank bouds for title
upon receipt of sixty cents per quire. RONCLAD NOTES, WAIVING ALL THE EX-

FOR SALE--Real Estate. TO THE PUBLIC-IT WILL AFFORD ME GREAT A pleasure to serve my friends and enemies in buying, selling and renting property, both in and out of the city. W. S. Jones, 65 South Pryor st. FOR SALE-A COMFORTABLE SIX-ROOM RES

BUY YOU A HOME—FRIERSON & SCOTT WILL B sell you a home on monthly, quarterly or annual payment. Call and see them at their office in the Kimball house.

FORESALE—600 ACRES RICH LAND, SITUATED

STRAYED FROM 217 McDANIEL STREET, ONE Small black mule, 3 years old. suitably rewarded. J. W. Smith.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CHINGLES: SHINGLES:—ALLMAN & LADD, Mobile, Alabama, Manufacturers of and dealers Mobile, Aiabama, Manufacturers of and deale in Sawn and Split Cypress Shiegles. Sawn Shiagl a specialty. Correspondence invited, jani im

BUSINESS CHANCES. WANTED—A PARTNER WITH TEN THOU-sand dollars to take an interest in a commis-sion and wholesale grocery business with good trade established. Address W. Box 15% sun

FOR SALE-CANDY FACTORY AND RETAIL confectionery, well located. Good opportunity Confectionery, well located. Good opportunity for some energetic young man with small capital. Would sell half interest. Address "Taffy," care Constitution. LOR SALE-AN ESTABLISHED GROCERY BU rent cheap. Inquire at 447 Marietta st.

POR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MILLINE-ry business, with stock and fixtures for sale, on account of sickness, 40 miles of Atlanta. For infor-mation, piesse apply to L. L., Constitution office. WANTED—TO SELL ONE-THIRD INTEREST in an old and growing furniture factory. Ad-dress or call, Secretary Atlanta Manufacturers' as-sociation, 55/48. Broad street.

INSTRUCTION.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIR-ginia, who has had two years' experience in teaching, will give private lessons in French and German. For furture information address or call on A. H. Davis, at room 18, Gate City National Bank building.

POR SALE—NEATFOOT OIL AT J. TYE & CO.'S, 135 Whitehall st. 2t (EORGIA REPORTS FOR SALE—FROM I TO 173 inclusive. Any man with \$325 in cash takes them. Call at or address room 7, 48½ Marietta st.

FOR SALE-MEMBERSHIP IN CHAMBER OF commerce. Apply to W. S. Bell, 25 Lyy st, CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE SUPE OF commerce. Apply to W. S. Bell, 25 Ivyst,

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE SUPE OF Ivor Court of said county: The petition of Hugh H. Colquitt, Afred H. Colquitt, Frank M. Tremont, william L. Jeter, Andrew J. West, of Atlanta, state of Georgia, M. C. Butler, Edgefield, South Carolina; George T. Brown, Belton, South Carolina; Eugene C. Gordon, Decatur Alabama, and such others as may be associated with them, shows that they have entered into an association under the name and style of the "Colquitt Chemical Company." The objects of said association as follows:

1. To manufacture and sell improved farm machinery, engines, boilers, and kindred articles.

2. To manufacture and sell fertilizers and fertilizing material.

3. To form stock companies, establish agencies and build factories for manufacturing fertilizers and ehemicals.

And generally to encourage and foster home industry and home manufactures by introducing the Colquitt fertilizer factory, and constructing factories on the plan already commenced by Hugh H. Colquitt, and utilizing his method oftreating cotton seed in the manufacture of fertilizers as set forth in a patent granted to said Colquitt by letters patent from the United States government.

Petitioners ask that said association may have power to purchase all kinds of property, real and personal, incident to its business to give and receive mortgages, notes and all other evidences of debt to sue and be sued, and to exercise all powers usually conferred upon corporations of similar character.

Petitioners show that the capital stock of said association is fifty thousand dollars, with the privalege of increasing it to one hundred thousand and that therty thousand dollars of said stock has been paid to.

For the purposes aforesaid, petitioners ask that there and their associes and successors be incor-

that thirty thousand dones and petitioners ask that
For the purposes aforesaid, petitioners ask that
they and their assocites and successors be incorporated for the period of twenty years, with the
privilege frenewal, and that their principal office
and place of business be located in the city of Arlants, county of Fulion, state of Georgia, November 26th, 1886.

Petitioners' Attorney.

Flied in office, November 28th, 1885.

A true copy, is appears of recordin this office nov29-ft mon thu C. H. STE ONG, C. S. G.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS MONIE, \$2.50 POR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAIN ING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN

HE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES. ADVERTISING BATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY' ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OB CHECKS PAYABE TO THE CONSTITUTION,

General Eastern Agent. J. J. FLYNN, 23 Park Row, New York City. ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY, 10, 1886.

INDICATIONS for Atlanta. COLD taken at I o'clock a. m: Fair weather; slightly lower

temperature. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and eastern Florida. Fair weather; slightly lower temperature.

THE man who congratulates you on the weather is a man to be avoided.

THE fact that Chauncey Depew can sing a hymn ought to be used as an argument in favor of the fool.

ATLANTA has developed into a great mule market. Georgia ought to develop into a stock-raising state.

RUSSELL SAGE says he is waiting to se what congress will do. Russell has undertaken a tough job. GOSCHEN, the new lord chancellor, is a

gold monometalist. This means that Goschen is one-eyed in his mind.

J. A. ARNEAUX, the negro editor of the New York Enterprise, has developed into a tragedian. Arneaux is a Georgia negro.

It is said that Brother Blaine has written a letter to General Sherman asking him to be a candidate for president. Brother Blaine evidently wants to throw an anchor to wind

In the first number of his paper, the Standard, Henry George devotes eight or nine columns to an attack on the pope and the Roman propaganda. The pope might as well retire

PHILADELPHIA refused to clean her sidewalks until Mr. George W. Childs slipped up on the ice. This fall was in the interest of the whole town, for now all the streets are clean.

THE fourth section of the interstate commerce bill doesn't help Atlanta to any great extent. The truth is, Atlanta must have the new railroad we were telling you about the other day-and she must control it.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE says that George Eliot's art is not real art, because she didn't believe what she wrote. Evidently Mr. Haw thorne is of the opinion that Mr. How-

HJALMER HJORTH BOYESEN says that American independence is political, not intellectual. We fear this is true. America will never be truly and intellectually independent until the humblest citizen can spell Boyesen's front name with his right hand tied behind him.

THE supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that if a passenger is robbed at night in a sleeping car the company is liable for the loss. The court holds that the company represents to the public that it furnishes safe and comfortable cars, and when it sells a ticket it so stipulates. It is its duty to use reasonable means to guard the passenger against theft; and if through want of care the personal effects of a passenger, such as he might reasonably carry with him, are stolen, the company is liable. Such a rule, says the court, is required by public policy and by the interests of both the passenger and the company.

Captured by the Enemy

When the average American goes through the refining processes peculiar to the cosmopolitan society there is not much left of him.

General Adam Badeau is a conspicuous illustration. The general's contact with the British aristocracy has left him a badly used up man. As an opera glass on two sticks, he doubtless has his uses, but he cannot expect to pass for anything else.

According to General Badeau the young married ladies of America will not compare with their fair English rivals. The old gentleman says:

The physical charms of the English women, how ever, do not speedily fade. The first enchanting grace of girlhood, of course, is easily lost; but the rich beauty of maturity is more sumptuous, and lasts much longer than with American or Latin women. There is a far greater number of pretty girls in America, with a finer delicacy of comple ion, a more exquisite symmetry of figure in the early outlines, but when you find the full blaze of English beauty it surpasses the most perfect of the American type. There are no such ravishing, mptuous queens in America as every now and then you see in England.

If this is not the next thing to treason. we give it up. The general has a tropical imagination, and his word-painting is de cidedly warm. "The rich beauty of matur-"the full blaze of English beauty," "ravishing sumptuous queens!" What is the matter with the man?

It is not likely that this stuff will convince American readers. When an old beau puts his impressions on paper he invariably makes himself ridiculous. To make matters worse, General Badeau is something of an Anglo-maniac. He would see Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt if the duke of Omnium pointed it out. Naturally the primrose dames of England are in his eyes lovelier than the women of his own land. But we are growing accustomed to these things. Fortunately the men who go over to the enemy are the very ones who can best be

The Cullom-Reagan Bill.

Just what effect the Cullom-Reagan bill for the regulation of railroads will have on the corporations, we do not know, but we observe that a good deal of explanation is necessary. In our opinion a bill as importand as this, which proposes to regulate in-terstate commerce, should be so plainly lrawn that no explanation or interpretati

rould be necessary.

There is nothing in the bill, so far as we can see, calculated to help Atlanta out of

her railroad troubles. On the contrary, the bill, if it passes, as it seems likely to do, will but confirm and legalize the situation which gives every important commercial point in Georgia relative advantages over Atlanta. The bill provides that the railways shall charge no more for a long haul than for a short haul proportionately. This is pre-cisely the trouble from which Atlanta is suffering. The railroads are charging less for a long haul, proportionately, than they are for a short haul. Atlanta is not the only place that suffers. There are hundreds of communities as important as Atlanta that

are suffering from the same trouble. Months ago, THE CONSTITUTION predicted that any attempt to regulate railroads through the medium of congress would be more disastrous than beneficial. We have seen no reason to change these views. The interstate commerce bill now before congress instead of affording relief will merely perpetu ate and legalize a system which, in the face of competition of one sort and another, may be regarded as merely temporary.

A Word in Time.

With the first appearance of the Asiatic cholera in South America we sounded a warn ing note of alarm.

It may be that the pest will be stamped

out, but recent advices indicate that it will continue to spread. While this dreaded disease generally prefers the lines of travel, its usual course is to advance westward or northward. This being the case the inspection of our Atlantic and gulf ports by Surgeon General Hamilton was a judicious step. In 1848 it will be borne in mind that cholera entered this country by way of New Orleans. It advanced up the Mississippi and its tributaries, and from St. Louis struck westward across the continent. The danger to our gulf and

south Atlantic ports is greater now than it

was in 1848, because the plague is south of us and moving northward There is a hopeful aspect of the situation, however. Our sanitary methods have greatly improved since our last tussle with chol era. The government is more prompt and determined in its action, and municipal au thorities everywhere do not hesitate to ever cise arbitrary power when the public health

is in danger. We have ample time, therefore, for precau tionary measures. The general cleaning up of our seaboard and gulf cities, and efficient quarantine regulations, will save us no end f trouble. The best way is to begin early. Nothing can be gained by delay.

ALL over the country we hear of people who have eaten thirty quails in thirty days. These people are all imitators. Colonel Marcellus E Thornton, of Atlanta, was the pioneer in this business. But for him this desperate feat would never be undertaken.

BROTHER WATTERSON'S "Money Devil" seems to partially reside in Louisville, for we find that the Courier-Journal still charges a round sum for yearly subscriptions. We should think the whisky ring might put the southern "Money Devil" to shame by printing the Courier-Journal for nothing.

On Friday, William Black, the novelist, figured in a libel suit in London. He was the plaintiff and John Dick, the "cheap publisher," vas the defendant, In the Nove

ography of Mr. Black, in which was

following paragraph occurred:

He twice married an heiress, and has made a arge fortune from his works, but he is reported t be very close, and his poor relations in Scotland he affects to ignore. Lately an appeal was made to him to assist an aunt who had done much for him when he was young. She had a small income of her own, and only needed two shillings and six six pence a week to keep her out of the po ack would not pay it. Every one he his or ner weakness, and close-fistedness, even to eanness. is Mr. Black's.

In his testimony, Mr. Black said his first wife was portionless and that his second wife would get three thousand pounds on the death of her father. The poor aunt story, he said, was a pure fabrication. Mr. Black's counsel asked only nominal damages, as the action was brought to clear his client's reputation from the effects of social and club gossip. So the jury brought in a verdiet awarding Mr. Black one hundred pounds, and the novelist smiled and went off to dine.

No PAPER works as hard for the whisky ring as the Courier-Journal. Even a proposi-tion to modify the infamous internal revenue system arouses the indignation of our virtuous contemporary. The fact is that the whisky ring is a very big thing.

THE New York World publishes an interiew with Tom Foye, a very remarkable sort of a citizen, who has just arrived in New York. Foye was a conductor on the Panama railroad, and killed a drunken passenger who was assaulting him with a big knife. Foye surrendered and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. One night he escaped and, running to the Chagres river, secured a boat and started for the ocean. He was six days in the swamps of Colon, but at last got aboard the steamer Alene and came to New York. He repeats a story, the like of which we often hear from various quarters. Says he: "I want to say a word about Adamson, the American consul-general at Panama. He visited me at the jail, after I'd been locked up two weeks, and said he'd do what he could for me. That was the last I saw or heard from him. The English consul called on me and said if I was an English subject he'd get me an immediate trial or have me released in his custody. It's a common thing for him to do, and it's made my blood turn more than once to find Americans laying claim to English citizenship when they got into trouble. The American consul is airaid to say anything or do anything that might displease the native officials. and so nobody respects the rights of American

THE Courier-Journal reproduces some free trade paragraphs from THE CONSTITUTION. These paragraphs are stale. They were written by a raw recruit, who was compelled to withdraw from journalism, some years ago. He is now in the real estate business in a distant city, and is an out-and-out protectionist.

BROTHER WATTERSON is not only making a remendous fight in favor of crippling southern industries, but he is making a tremendous fight against the democratic administration This is perhaps as it should be. The south and the democratic administration can take care of themselves.

IT is suggested that Kentucky has some temerance missionaries at work in Georgia. This is natural. These temperance reformers were driven out of Kentucky by the men who carry shotguns.

In Newport, Rhode Island, Mrs. Ella C. Hurlburt is suing her husband, Henry A. Hurlburt, for divorce. They were high-flyers but the husband would get drunk every day before dinner and would go to sleep on the parlor sofa and snore and snort. The wife said he was either intoxicated or drunk every day and she defined the difference by saying that when he was intoxicated he would be cross and when he was drunk he would go to sleep. The hus band was represented as very much of a nui-

sance and on top of all that he failed. On the trial Mr. Hurlburt admitted that he snored when asleep, but claimed that he had inherited the weakness from his father. He denied that he had been unkind to his wife. The end has not been reached.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

LEVI P. MORTON's sign, put up when he conducted a tailorshop and dry goods commission business in Hanover, New Hampshire, is still visible to the students of Dartmouth college, as they take their walks through that village.

MRS. CATHARINE McCoy, an aged and bline widow, who dwells alone in a small rickety cabin, on land owned by the Robert Hare Powell company, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, claims that she has indisputable evidence in her possession to prove that she is a second cousin of General George Washington. She is 85 years old and yery poor.

THE Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, of the Pilgrin Congregational church, in Brooklyn, can searcely be classed with the foolish virgins. In his remarks at the celebration of Forefathers' Day he declared that "when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth they fell upon their knees and then fell upon the aborigines." Speaking of the young men of the day and their tendencies to ape the English dude, he said: "We want no more of the foreign dudes, the yankee dood!" do."

MR. AND MRS. ARCHIBALD FORBES will return to Washington very soon from Scotland where they have been staying with Mrs. Forbes'

COLONEL BOB INGERSOLL has recently been delving in New England docume days for material for a new lecture.

Young ED PHELPS, the son of the alleged American minister in London, is reported as great y distressing the fat prince of Wales by his popularity among the circle of American beauties and his rawther rude manners, don't you know. Phelps will not reverently rise when the prince enters room where he is and he takes part in the conve sation with a shocking disregard of conventions etiquet. Worse than all, Lady Randolph Churchil ne of the prince's favorites, smiles on Phelps.

Mr. Browning found that the palace in MR. BROWNING found that the palace it Venice which he proposed to purchase was in hope lessly bad repair, and accordingly backed out of the bargain. Mark Twain long ago discovered tha all the ruins in Italy sadly needed repairs. Brown ing cannot expect to tumble to a new thing in an old country. MARIE DECCA is the stage name adopted by

Miss Johnson, of Washington, who is to make her deput in Italian opera in London next season. The ecay family is already largely represented upor he stage, especially in the ballet,

Two girls were having a very animated dis Cussion when Jones entered, and at first didn't of serve him. "You're real mean," said one. "You're ust as hateful as you can be," responded the other. "I suppose you don't know any better, though. 'If you had any respect—" "O, Mr. Jones!"—I duet. "O, don't mind me," said Jones, taking. duet. "O, don't mind me," said Jones, taking a seat. "Keep it up. I rather like it. I'm a mem-ber of a choir myself."—Pittaburgh Dispatch. ANGEL darling-"Mamma, where did baby

tome from?" Fond mother—"Papa bought him in the market." A. D.—"Why did'n him div' ten ents more and dit one wif hair on?"-St. Loui

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

If the men who run engines and railroad trains were required to be examined, as steamboat officers are, and none but competent, sober men allowed to hold any position on a railroad, there would be fewer accidents. In these days of strikes and lowestic invocations are given places which nd boycotts, ignorant men are given places which f not properly filled, endanger the lives of hun reds of people.—Louisville Commercial.

What the laboring class, which has honestly endeavored to better its condition, should do, and do at once, is plain. It must draw a dead-line and tell these socialists to stand on one side, while i stands on the other. Wage earners and socialist do not use the same methods to accomplish their ses, for the first demand better legislation to latter demand more dynamite.—New York

The railroad company which will be first to amounce that it has adopted measures calculated in its opinions to render such wholesale destruction of life impossible will reap the benefit in more ways than one. It can be depended upon that in this can of invention and execute the second will

And is the tariff of the United States to b

horizontally reduced merely because a woman wants a new dress at a bargain? If not, why should Mrs. Morrison urge her husband so persistently to a new effort for the passage of his bill?—Philadelphia luquirer. Representatives of twenty-one counties in

Texas have met in convention and formulated a re-quest to the public for aid for drouth stricken Texans. They "place the claims of a suffering people before a charitable Christian world." This disposition to let those claims be known comes ittle late, but it will doubless meet with a generous response.—Kansas City Journal.

The boom of Governor Hill of New York for the presidency is on the wane and the demo-crats in '88, whether they like it not, will have to swallow Cleveland for the renomination. But whether it will be Cleveland or not, it is certain that the democratic candidate will be beaten, for the same reason that defeated Mr. Hall in the first Iowa district, simply because republican voters are

Let there be monuments to Logan, but let nument fund be started in the city of New The New Yorker is patrio le from the top head to the flap of his trousers' pocket; but atriotism goes no deeper.—Philadelphia

Though we have waited patiently and in anxious expectancy for several days no paper in the country has yet remarked that it was a cold day for the Chili minister when his house was robbed of all the valuables in it.—Burlington Hawkeye,

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Great Eastern. H. J. C., Orlando, Fla.: Please give me a condensed history of the Great Eastern. She was designed by J. K. Brunnel, and built by Messrs. Scott, Russell & Co., at Millwall-on-the Thames, England, for the Eastern Steam Navigation company. Work was commenced on her May 1, 1854. The launching process was by means of hydraulic pressure, and occupied from November 3, 1857, to January 31, 1858. The cost of launching alone was \$300,000. Her length is 680 feet: extreme breadth 118 feet; height to the top of her bulwarks seventy feet; total weight when launched 12,000 tons; carrying capacity 20,000 tons. She could transport 5,000 troops, besides her crew of 400. The capital subscribed having been all expended, a new company was formed to fit her for sea. On September 7, 1859, she sailed from Depford for Portland Roads, and during the voyage, when off Hastings, an explosion occurred on board, which hastings, an exposion occurred many other persons.
On June 17,1860, she sailed for New York, under the command of Captain Vine Hall, and arrived there June 28th. She returned to England August 26th. Owing to a lawsuit, the ship came into hands of the sheriil's officers, but was released, and sailed again for New York May 1, 1861. On the 12th of September that year she suffered much from a violent gale In 1862 she performed several voyages to and from New York, and in August of that year ran on a rock near Long Island, injuring her bottom. She was repaired, and returned to Liverpool in January 1863, and made another voyage to New York in May. In March or April, 1864, she was bought by Glass, Eliot & Co., and was chartered to lay the Atlantic cable. In March, 1876, she again visited New York, and in May following was seized by the seamen claiming their wages. Afterward she was used in the cable-laying service, assisting in laying five At-lantic cables and one from Suez to Bombay. Of late years the great ship has been a sort of white ele-phant on the hands of her owners, and it was in contemplation to send her to Gibrallar to be used as a coalhulk, but this was reconsidered, and some months ago she was purchased by parties who have made a traveling exhibition and entertainment concern of her. She is now in Dublin bay, turning an honest penny for her owners in that way. There is some talk yet, however, of degrading the noble vessel to the service of a coalhulk, and making the Mersey, at Liverpool, her Lethe. The original name of the Great Eastern though for a short time only, was Leviathan. She has never been on the

A Borrowed Custom.

Subscriber, Durham, N. C.: Is kissing an ld English custom? The story runs that kissing was introduced into England by Roweno, the daughter of Hengist, the Saxon. At a banquet which was, given by the British monarch in honor of his allies, the princess, after pressing the brimming beaker to her lips, as luted the astonished and delighted Vortigern with a little kiss, after the manner of her own people.

So well did the kiss thrive in the genial climate of England that, from being an occasional luxury, it scon became an everyday enjoyment, and the English soon became celebrated far and near as a English soon became celebrated far and near as a kissing people. In fact, so far had their celebrity spread in this respect that when Cavendish the biographer of the great "child of honor, Cardinal Wolsey," visited a French nobleman at his chateau, the lady of the house on entering the room with her train of attendant maidens, for the purpose of welcoming the guest of her husband, thus accosted him: "Forasmuch as ye be an Englishman, whose custom it is in your country to kiss all ladies and gentlewomen without any offense, and although it be not so here in the realm, yet will I be so bold as to kiss you, and so shall all my maidens." Whereupon not so here in the realm, yet will I be so bold as to kiss you, and so shall all my maiden." Whereupon the rafters of the chateau rang again with the heartiness of the osculation, no doubt to the great satisfaction of the fair chatelaine herself, her many and merry maidens, and above all to Cavendish himself. In the reign of Edward IV a guest was expected on his arrival, and also on his departure, to salute not only his hostess, but all the ladies of the family. In fact, no occasion was lost on which the family. In fact, no occasion was lost on which bestow a kiss, und Shakspeare makes bluff Kin Hal say at Wolsey's banquet at Hampton Court Palace, after he had danced with Anne Boleyn: "I were unmannerly to take you out and not to kiss

Numbering Rooms

J. P. B., Beil's Mills, Ala.: I want to build a house with thirty-six (36) rooms; can I number the rooms so as to have No. I in one corner and No. 36 in the opposite?

Start with room No. 1 in one corner and number all the other rooms in zig-zag lines until you reach the opposite corner, which will be No. 36. You can easily test this with a diagram.

Subscriber, Ty Ty, Ga.: 1. Why are the

1. We are told that "Aryan, as a technical term has been borrowed from the Sanskrit arya, the Zend airya. In the later Sanskrit arya means of good femily. It is used as a complimentary ac doess. Originally, however, it was used as a ma-tional name, and even as late as the time of the laws of Manu, India is still called Arya avarta-the abode of the Aryas. In the Veda, Arya is the name by which the believers in the gods of th Veda call themselves, in opposition to their ene mies, who are called Dasas or Dasyus. Aryan, as a name for a whole family of languages, has the ad vantage of being short, and, being a word of fo eign origin, of lending itself more easily to any technical definition that may be assigned to it. 2. The nearest we can approach to an answer to our correspondent's second question is by the followng, which we take from a recent work, Le ures on the History of England," by M. J. Guest.
There was a time, long, long ago, when the forefathers of these nations, the Indians and Persians. Greeks, Italians, Germans, Slavs, French and Engish, and others, were all one people, speaking on language, and living together somewhere in central Asia. Eut after a time there was a great separation. One after another they parted off—some east, some west. Some went to India; some cam to Europe. And they did not generally come int nhabited lands but into countries where ther were people already living. Those they either de stroyed or drove into the farthest corners they could. Those who went to India pushed the old inhabitants down southwards. Those who cam-

Panama Canal.

into Europe, and from whom we descend, pushed the old inhabitants westwards."

J. R. H., Murphy, N. C.: Will the Panama The important statement is made that the origi-al scheme of the Panama canal has been aban-oned and a new one adopted. It was to be a level litch between the two oceans, like the Suez canal through which vessels might pass smoothly, and without obstruction, from the Pacific to the Atlan-tic. It is to be a canal with the Pacific end sixteen feet higher than the Atlantic end, and having therefore, a fall of sixteen feet in the forty-fou miles of its course. The only way for ships to get through such a canal is with the aid of locks and dams—and so it is to be a locked ditch after all. This is a degradation of the original project, and i may have an important effect on the sanguine investors in France who have put \$250,000,000 into ocks and dams is slow and tedious, and if the enerce seeking transit between the two oceans sh

prove to be as great as the estimates make it. the Lesseps canal will demonstrate the pressir for another scheme of transit in that regi for another scheme of transit in that region—the Eads ship railway across the isthmus of Tenaan

Recent Failures.

C. M. R., Maryville, Tenn .: Can you give e number of failures in this country for the pas ve years?

The record of failures is: For 1881 5 929 for 882, 7,635; for 1883, 10,299; for 1884, 11,620; for 1885, 1,116; for 1886, 10,568. There were a few more ailures last year than in 1883, although, of course there were a great many more enterprises in the country than there were three years ago. This in-dicates that as the number of failures steadily inreased up to the hard year of 1884, they have de creased since then in spite of the enormous in crease in the number of commercial undertakings. The assets of those that failed in 1885 were only 46 49 per cent, which shows that the failures that did ccur last year were of a less serious nature than

on the preceding year. The Man Who Saved the Queen's Life. The London correspondent of the Belfast orning News gives some curious particulars about the man who saved the queen's life near Kensing ton palace in 1821, when her majesty was only two years old. The man was an Irish soldier named Moloney. He was walking near the carriage in which the infant princess was driving, and when the carriage was upset he rushed to the child's rescue and brought her safety-out of the broken vehicle. He broke his leg, however, in the attempt, and sustained other injuries from which he suffered for some time afterward. The duchess of Kent, the queen's mother, gave him the munificent reward of £1 for his heroic act. In a few years he was sent out to India with his regiment, and there he spent upward of twenty years, returning to England a pensioner of six pence a day. Being in great distress—six pence a day being unable to maintain the poor fellow—he wrote to her majesty, reminding her of the important service he had rendered to her in early life. No no tice whatever was taken of the application. Noth ning daunted, however, he wrote again and again, but still no response came from Windsor. To shorten the story, he kept reminding her majesty for nearly twenty years that he had saved her life, and as he was beginning to think at last that he could never succeed in exciting the royal gratitude to do anything for in exciting the royal gratitude to do anything for him, he received through the post a small dona-tion anonymously. The following week it was re-peated. Upon the introduction of postal orders he got one for £1 almost every week, the donor being still nameless. As the orders, however, bore the still nameless. As the orders, however, bore the Windsor postmark, he suspected the scurce whence they came. At last one day a slip of paper which appeared to have been put into the letter accidentally revealed the name of the sender—Sir Henry Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary. Since that time Moloney has got the postal orders without any disguise whatever from Sir Henry. Moloney was originally intended for the church, but being a wild young fellow he left home during his student. young fellow, he left home during his student days, taking with him a large sum of money be-longing to his father. This he soon spent and then enlisted. He knew classics fairly well, and while a soldier used to amuse his companions by quoting verses from the Latin and Greek poets. He is now over 80 years of age and lives at Hounslow, near

From the Toronto Globe. All day yesterday women were to be seen hustling to the polls. Many, however, when they got to the booths, found they could not vote for some technical reasons. Many of these disappointed ladies besieged City Clerk Blevins, and the old gentleman had a hard time of it. One lady entered the city clerk's office, and getting the ear of one of the clerks for a moment, said: "Just turn up your assessment books, young man, and see why I haven's a vote. Now, bequick about it. I have been paying taxes for years, and it's a funny thing if I haven't a vote." The clerk turned up the assessment given by the lady, and after scrutinizing it for a moment; ssked in a somewhat bashful manner, "Excuse me, are you Miss or Mrs," "Well, I am Miss —," replied the would-be voter. "The fault is not ours," said the clerk, "the assessor has not given it in the rolls whether you are a spinster or a widow. I suppose he

ied her, and spoke after this fashi panied ner, and spoke after this fashion: That is the meanest excuse I ever heard; I think it is a mean, dirty shame that I haven't a vote after all the bother I have been put to. I wanted to vote for Mayor Howland because I would just love to see him elected." With this the lady and her companied to the companied the companied to the companied that the companied that the companied the companied the companied that the panion left, the former disgusted

ASPIRING NEWSBOYS

Men Who Once Peddled Papers on the

From the Burlington Hawkeye Some one has said that a boy deserves more honor than most men on account of the glorious possibilities which await him. Few of the persons who pass along our streets and hear the cry of the newsboy ever pause to think what that lad's future may have in store for him. Yet some of our most interest of the salling of th eminent men have commenced in life by selling papers or doing the menial work of a newspape

General Phillip H. Sheridan, who holds the high est military position in the active service of the United States, peddled newspapers both in New York and Chicago before he was sent to West

General Thomas L. James, who was postmaster of New York city, and, later still, post-master general of the United States, served in his youth as a printer's devil in a St. Lawrence county newspaper office.

General Nathaniel P. Banks, who served as gov

ernor of his native state was a printer's devil in Boston in his early days. The late General Anson tager, who was vice president of the Western ion Telegraph company, and died very wealthy began life as a newsboy in Rochester. General Horatio C. King, the judge advocate general of Minnesota, started as a newsboy and a printer's

devil in New York city.

Edwin B. Haskell, the Boston millionaire, who is one of the proprietors of the Herald in that city was a newsboy in his youth, as was also Mr. Charles Andrews, his partner. Mr. C. A. Beaman, one of the law partners of Senator William M Evarts, who was also a printer's devil on the Bos Major Ben: Perley Poore, who has made a na

started as a newspaper correspondent, started as a newspoy in Boston. Benjamin P. Shill-aber, who wrote some brilliant things under the nom de plume of "Mrs. Partington," was a newsaber, who wrote some brilliant things under th nom de plume of "Mrs Partington," was a news boy and apprentice with the Boston Post as fa

Phenomena of the Ocean

From the N. Y. Commercial Adverti The pilot chart of the North Atlantic ocean ecently received at the hydrographic office in th Maritime exchange, contains several interesting notes. The English ship Struan reports that when waterspouts were encountered. The sky was a first cloudy. It cleared rapidly, however and the vessel was suddenly surrounded by the columns of water. No less by the columns of water. No less than eighteen of the spouts were counted, and some were so close to the ship that it was found necessary to change her course in order to avoid A squall suddenly appeared and dispersed

Captain Selberg, of the German bark China mentions a curious acoustic phenomenon. When on the Cholera banks, entering New York harbor he heard the Sandy Hook light vessel's fog signal very plainly, and afterward, approaching nearer, he could not hear a sound from it until his bark was almost abreast of the vessel.

Captain Gregory, of the British schooner, Laura E. Messe, on August 11th, while about 100 miles east of the capes of Delaware, threw a bottle con taining a postal card into the gulf stream, as he supposed. On September 8th, the bottle was picked up off the coast of North Carolina, where the postal card was mailed. It has always been supposed that the northeasterly course of the current strong in the locality where the bottle was thrown and the course it took is not easily explainable

High License Figures

From the St. Louis Republican. Governor Marmaduke's brief summing up of the results of the high license system in ourl exhibits its effectiveness in the double capac ity of an agent of temperance and a source of rev When it first went into operation there w

the state; now there are only 2,880—a reduction of 721, or one-fifth. One saloon out of every five in four years ago, therefore, has been closed as, although the population has steadily sed in these four years. The drinking habi souri has declined till it takes an aver persons to support one saloon—a very

where there is one saloon to 500 souls.

And this is not all. Under the old low-license system 3 601 dramshops yielded an annual revenue yield three times as much revenue. The minimum icense fixed by county courts is \$550; the maximum 1 200; and if the saloon is in a town or city the uthorities can add as much more as they pleas b. In some towns in the state the total liceuse paid by the saloon is \$1,500.

Chicago Culinary Art. From the Chicago News. M. Le Blanc, if his story is accepted, once chief cook to a Parisian nobleman. keeps a west side boarding house. For days before Christmas he treated his guests to mouth-watering descriptions of "ze magnifique dinnair on ze Chrisemas da in La Belle France." A few days before Christmas he became very mysterious, and intimated that those fortunate mortals who sat at his board should have a "magnifique dinnair," Accordingly anticipations ran high. The day at last arrived. His promises were fulfilled. The table was spread with an embarassment of good things. One dish was especially a favorite, and that it was so seemed to give monsieur great de light. It seemed a species of game, was delicately flavored, but no one knew exactly what it was.

"Oh, monsieur, do tell us what this delicious meat is," said pretty Miss H., the star boarder when the dish was demolished. "Zat, madam? Zat is ze grand triomph of ze art. Only ze Frenchman mek ze deliciouse ees ze—vat you call ze owl—ze pet owl.'

"Owl!" exclaimed a chorus of voices, and a dozen wry faces were made. "Oh, monsieur, how could you have the heart to "It ees you zat mek ze cruel accusatione, madam I no keel him—he die."

Joe Burke's Company Will Go to War.

rom the Nashville, Tenn., American. The refusal of the British government to al w the Gate City Guard, a military organization o Atlanta, to enter its territory, is based upon grounds that will not be very pleasing to the average American. It is the social feature of the visit which furnish the reasons for refusing the desired permission, and the fact that the privates, as well as the officers, would have to be toasted, and this is son thing which J. Bull cannot stoop to. If this sort of thing is kept up, some of these days the Gate City Guard may enter British territory without asking anybody's leave, at charge bayonets.

He Knew His Weakness From the Philadelphia Call.

Aurelia-Arthur, this is a momentous queson. You ask me to give my life into your keep-Oh. Arthur-De Twirliger-For heaven's sake, don't i folent. If I've made a bad break, forgive me. "No, no, Arthur; let us not misunderstand each other. Can I. dare I trust you?" "Aurelia, I will answer you frankly. Speaking for a tailor or a hotel man, I would say 'no,' but as

a maiden I think you can venture." The Oil on the Water.

From the Texas Siftings. Lady-All your marine pictures represent the sea as being calm. Why don't you paint a storm once in a while? Artist—We painters in oil can't paint a storm. I

have often outlined a storm on the canvas, but as soon as I begin to spread on the oil colors the waves subside and the sea becomes as calm as a duck pond.

Lady—Yes, Ive read about the wonderful effect oil has in calming the waves, but I had no idea it was as effective as all that.

A Hale Old Man.

From the Dahlongs, Ga., Signal.

Rev. D. S. Moose, near Porter Springs, this county, walked here one day not long ago, a distance of eight miles, in two and a half hours. He is eighty-one years old, and has been living in this county forty-five years. He can do as much work as many men of young days.

CONSTITUTIONALS

Editorial Shortstops Caught on the Phyl

The Constitution Reporters, A man's size has more to do with his than one would suppose. Tradition tells us n in the infancy of our race tribes assembl and picked out the tallest and strongest man be their leader. This principle of nate controls us to a great extent even in this

My old friend, John Johns, was at one time much troubled because his son, young was a fool. I tried to convince him that it something to be thankful for, but old John was an empty headed bumpkin. Beyond there ments of an English education he knew about the receipt the had no ideas and the second there was a second to be a second the second t ments of all Eligiber nothing. He had no ideas, and 'did not present have any. But a more magnificent spe physical manhood never walked the earth.

It was a delight to stand and look at young long in his boots, with a full chest us Six feet two in his boots, with a full chest abroad shoulders, and a large head, the man look so solid and massive that his weaker fellows drawn to his side for protection. Not having anything to say, John rarely spoke, but when be did speak his deep-toned voice never failed to n almost magical effect.

"Yes, a fine animal," said old John to me and day, "but he is a fool and everybody knows it. The boy has no future. He will eat, drink, sleep and die, and that will be the end of it.'

"You are too bitter," I said, "and you are mi-taken. In a small community a man is examined with microscopic minuteness and is correctly said up. In a great city where people are distracted by a multiplicity of interests a man always passeds more or less than he is worth. Send John York and he will be a success.'

"My goodness!" exclaimed my friend, "Do you

New York. His father gave him a re

"I certainly do," was my reply, "I have no time to explain it, but if you will make the ment you will not regret it." Somewhat to my surprise young John wassenter

monthly allowance, and left him to Two years later I found myself in New York on a

business trip. One of the most famous lawyering the city, an old acquaintance, remarked when [shook hands with him:

"Bless my soul! Why, you and John Joh from the same town. Very remarkable man Johns. I think a great deal of him." In the course of my stay in the city I found the oung Johns had made a tremendous impre

men were his friends. Mr. Quill, the managing editor of one of the brightest papers in New York, explained rou

the metropolis. He was a favorite in the

society, and the leading politicians and b

Johns's success.

"You see," said Quill, "we metropolitans have trained intellects. We recognize great ability a soon as we see it. Now, Mr. Johns belongs to a rare type. His reserve is marvelous. He has one of the restless activity characteristic of und minds. Conscious of his great powers, he holds them well in hand and never breaks his calm repose. Now, we admire that sort of thing, and, as all things come to the man who waits, Mr. John is getting more than he wants. Some of our Wall treet princes are taking care of his interest They put up the money for him and invest bi profits safely. The young man is making money

"But what is the secret of all this?" I asked. "Well," said Qufll, "It must be the young man native genius. In society he is one of our lies. He is the most distinguished looking man in New York, and his tact is wonderful."

"Is he much of a talker?" "That reminds me," said Quill, "that he tall less than any young man I know. But when he loes open his mouth each word seems to a

"Has he any business?" "No," was the reply, "we keep him so ! "No," was the reply, "we keep him so busy with our affairs that he has no time to look after he own. But that's all right. A man with his abilties just naturally comes to the front. You can keep him in the background."

Three years later I heard that young John had visited England, where he completely captivated the prince of Wales. When he returned to New York, he married a ten million dollar widow, and then gave himself up entirely to social pleasure Old man Johns called on me, the other day, all showed me a letter from his son. I read the vapil.

inane thing through, and smiled. "Just as big a fool as ever." said the old man. I nodded my head.

"Strange those city people haven't found it ou."
"Not at all," I answered. "If you desire to his your real self, go to the great city. There eve thing is viewed the son would have been considered a fool all his life. In New York learned men will call his sheet wisdom, and his monosyllables will be applanted as eloquence. His size and shape, his and big voice, will carry him through.'. Old John grinned and said:

"I don't understand it, but it is all right. If John had a grain of sense he would be a ruined mil But backbone seems to be worth more than bri Hooray for John, I say."

The Herald Always Ahead. From the N. Y. Herald. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION SAYS: The New York Herald arrives in Atlanta at ten o'clear the day after it is published. The Herald he probably crippled the fast mail for the odas.

No, Brother Grady, we don't cripple any

No, Brother Grady, we don't cripple anybody; so simply get ahead, that is all. A fast mail is a good thing in its way, but a special train with a clear headed engineer and an enterprising conductor is very much better. Next to chain lightning const the Herald's special, and at times even the lightning has been compelled to strike a better gait to get away from us. get away from us. The truth is the Herald wants its news to reschits readers in all parts of the country while it's hot. It willingly goes to an expense of twenty-five home. dred dollars a week for a special train in order to accomplish this result for the south, and we stigled to hear from so good an authority that it asceeds. If our contemporaries come in a day since the fair with cold viands, why, it merely show that they are a very good second, but can never hope to be first a position which is conjectedly the

that they are a very good second, but co hope to be first, a position which is confes-right of the Herald. Fashionable Female Gamblers.

Wash, Cor. Baltimore American. Annually, with each recurring season, then omes a hue and cry about the extent to which po ker-playing is carried in the fashionable so this city. After creating a brief excitement, matter drops out of sight, and things go on prothis city. After creating a brief excitement, and things go on presymuch as usual until the next year, when the abject is revived, with like result. It has long been an open secret that at one of the legations has party of card-players meet each Sunday evening and include in game after game until far into a night. This little failing is, however, by no mean confined to members of or victors to the legations. confined to members of or visitors to the le for among the most expert pork-players in ington are several ladies whose social st cannot be questioned. One of these ladies said, raised quite a handsome sum in this manus and used the same for the purchase of Christian presents. Last year at the races she was equally fortunate, and staked her money each tim winning horses.

He Applied the Lesson

From Harper's Magazine.
In a certain city in Connecticut there lived a very small boy with a liberal share of small "outsinal sina." It is charged that one day he was playing in-front of the house, and overheard sinal playing in-front of the house, and overheard street gamins using slang expressions profusely "Memma, mamma, what's a 'goue sucker?" Not mamma did not in the least know, but as her so had been disobeying her that morning, the took the advantage of the opportunity to point a god moral. "A gone sucker, my son? Why, it means naughty little boy who doesn't mind his mother. That night, as Johnnie was saying his prayers, the full measure of his sin seemed to occur to him with awful significance, and stopping short the usu petition, he cried out in the abandonment of remorse, "O, Lord, I'm a gone sucker."

City Bonist at mornin after a Pneu death. went to eveni

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MR. H. G. KUHRT DEAD. PNEUMONIA ENDS A VALUABLE

Mr. Kuhrt, the Tobacconist, has a Severe Chill at His Store-He Reaches His Home and Finds Himself Suffering with Pnemonia— The Disease Proves Uncenquerable. Mr. Henry G. Kuhrt, president of the Atlanta City Brewing company, and wholesale tobacco-

nist at No. 1 Whitehall street, died yesterday morning at his residence, 209 Whitehall street, after a painful illness of eight days. Pneumonia was the cause of Mr. Kuhrt's Last Saturday night one week ago Mr. Kuhrt went to his tobacco house after tea, to remain until his usual hour for closing. During the

evening and soon after he reached the store he was seized with a chill. In the rear of the storeroom was a large stove, and Mr. Kuhrt made himself as comfortable as possible near the stove until the chill passed away. Later in the evening he repaired to his home, where he was made comfortable throughout the night. Sunday morning he felt much better, but decided to spend the day at home. Towards evening a high fever manifested itself and at bed time Mr. Kuhrt was quite restless. During the night he felt intense pains about his chest and a feeling of soreness pervaded his lungs. The next morning he was too ill to rise and the family physician was sent for. The physician soon discovered that Mr. Kuhrt was suffering with pneumonia, and at once began doing wha he could to give relief. The disease, however he could to give relief. The disease, however, showed itself quite stubborn, and not withstanding every known remedy was tried the sick gentleman continued to grow worse. Saturday his condition was considered almost hopeless, and death was constantly expected by the family. Mr. Kuhrt realized his critical condition, and tried hard to fight back the discrement without success. During Saturday. case, but without success. During Saturday night his bedside was attended by many of his best friends, who hoped for his recovery. He knew of their presence, and gave constant evidence of his appreciation. Towards day light, yesterday morning, he began to sink more rapidly, and at six o'clock breathed his last, surrounded by friends and family, In Mr. Kuhrt's death Atlanta loses one of

her best, most popular and honored citizens. He was a man of energy, indomitable will and generous impulses, and leaves behind him a name respected by all. Mr. Kuhrt was a Saxon. He was born in 1830, and when yet a lad came to America, landing in New York. He began the battle of life on a Hudson river steamboat. For a while he worked on river steamers, and finally went to ocean vessels, and began working between New York and Savannah. In 1851, or about that time, he abandoned the ship life he had been leading, and embarked in business in Sa-vannah. His means was limited—being what he had saved from his work—but his perseverance was abundant, and in a short time he was in position to command himself. In 1859 he left Savannah and came to Atlanta. He began his business career under the James bank block, on White hall street, and success crowned his labors. In 1866, he formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Beermann, and for years the firm of Beermann & Kuhrt was the leading tobacconis of the south. Through all his business trans-anctions, Mr. Kuhrt was polite, kind and at-tentive to all with whom he was thrown in contact. Honesty was his guiding star, and possibly no man ever lived who enjoyed the confidence of his friends and acquaintances more than Mr. Kuhrt. Two years ago, Mr. Beermann drew out of the firm to go into the Kimball house. With Mr. Beermann's retirement, Mr. Kuhrt formed a partnetship with Mr. J. F. Evers, who is yet with him. Years ago Mr. Kuhrt was elected president of the Atlanta Brewing company, and to his business tact much of the success of that institution was the before the days of yearshiption.

due before the days of prohibition.

Mr. Kuhrt was just fifty seven years of age.
He leaves a wife and one child, a son. Mr.
Henry G. Kuhrt, who is associated with Mr.
Frank Lester in the book and stationary busiess on Whitehall, Mr. Kuhrt began life a poo friendless boy and died possessing the love and confidence of all who knew him and with an estate valued at \$100,000 to \$125,000. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and his funeral will take place at the Presbyterian church on Marietta street this morning.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

A half dozen Charlestonians spent yesterday Major B. F. Ward, of Washington city, spent

Some important civil cases will be tried this The rain and sleet combined made yesterday

J. S. Trimier, of Columbus, Ohio, is staying in the city for a few days. The board of police commissioners will meet

The street car drivers and the street car mules had a rough time yesterday. Most of the members of the Janish company

Today Ordinary Calhoun will try a white woman who is thought to be insane. The passenger trains are now running regularly over the Cheinnati Southern railroad.

The first ward meeting at Lester's hall on Haynes street tonight will be largely attended.

A large black dog, thought to be mad, was killed near the exposition grounds yesterday by its Mrs. B. Benedict, a philanthropic woman of cut, has been in Atlanta some days The sidewalks became so slippery last night that it was almost impossible for pedestrians to

Mr. J. C. E. Maxwell, a prominent San Fran-isco lawyer, is visiting Atlanta on important legal

Charlie Wilder, of Memphis, has accepted a position as bookkeeper with one of Atlanta's whole-sale houses. This is the last day upon which the \$2,000 forfeit can be posted with President Morrow, of the Southern league.

The recent changeable weather has caused

A local weather prophet declares that At-lantians will enjoy first class skating before the present week ends.

A colored woman named Melia Wallace fell upon the slippery pavement on Ivy street last night and broke her wrist. Allen, the consumptive for whom the Rev. Dr. Lee prayed at 101 Decatur street, Staturday night, died yesterday.

A Newsrk, New Jersey, manufacturer of blacking and stove polish thinks of establishing in this city a braich of his factory.

Mr. Charles T. Mason, of Sumter, S. C., the

nventor of the "Mason cotton picker," cred at the Kimball house yesterday.

A new York musician, who has been spending some weeks here, says that Atlanta has the finest church music of any city in the south.

A burglar entered McMillan's store on Marietta street last night about six o'clock, but was de teeted and driven away before he could steal any

Mr. McDonald, the Alabama street merchant who fell Saturday morning, breaking his arm, rested well yesterday, and was much better last night.

A colored man, named Winthrop Wilson. brought a copy of the "breeches Bible" to THE CONSTITUTION office last night. He says he bought it with a number of other books at auction a few

Weeks ago.

The newest gambling device is an intricately constructed table called "Lao." It is imported from China, and is the most popular game among the Celestial sports. A St. Louis sportsman came to Atlanta a few days ago and brought a "lao" outfit with him. He showed it to several young men at one of the hotels, and, "just fer to pass away the time," consented to "deal" a little. The young Atlantians' curiosity was excited, and they expressed a desire to test their luck for a small stake. The dealer courteously consented, and for several hours he and the young pressed a desire to test their luck for a small stake. The dealer courteously consented, and for several hours he and the young men enjoyed a pretty lively time. It was pretty late Saturday night when one of the players realized the fact that he and his associates were "broke." One of them suggested to the dealer that he would not find the atmosphere of the gate city to agree with binn, and politely hinted that he had better quit the city as quietly and expeditionsly as possible. Thereupon the western sportsman, bearing off the evening's spoils, took the advice good naturedly and departed on the mid—"oht train,

The Chimney at the Mill

'Twas when I was courting Katie that the accident I'm going to tell you about happened. But for that same accident, I don't think Katie an' I would be man an' wife this day, for you see my father was set again' the match, Katie being only a labourer's daughter, while he himself was foreman in the mills, getting good wages, and thought a deal of by his employers. An' if it wasn't for Katie, I don't think I'd be here now to tell you about it, for 'twas she that saved my life, through hitting on a plan that never once came into the heads of me or of my comrades—aye, or of those that you'd have

ught would know better than any of us. I was not brought up to my father's trade, having been taking, when young, by a brother of my mother's, a master bricklayer living in the town. When my uncle died I came home to Lisgarvan for a bit, just to see my father, and finding that they were at work on the new buildings at the mills, I looked for employment there, an' got it at once. Lisgarvan Mill is a flour mill, an' a pretty place it was in those days, with the river running just by the old red brick buildings, and the big water wheel always going round an' round. The river falls into a larger one a little lower down, an' the tide comes up as far as the mill, so 'tis in boats that most of the corn is brought in, an' the flour carried away. 'Tisn't half so pretty a place now, there are big whitewashed ings along side of the old brick ones, the big wheel is stopped, an' you hear the whirr of the engines instead of the sound of the water. But they makes a power of money there, an' gives a deal of employment. As I was saying, I got taken on as, a brick-

layer. Katie's father was working there too, an' I used to see her bringing him his dinner and, after a bit, I began to think that I'd like to have her bringing me mine too. She was as pretty a girl then as you'd see anywhere—she's good looking to this day—an' I soon became that fond of her that I'd have done anything a'most to get her. She herself was willing encugh, 'twas my father that made the difficulty. He was a proud man as proud in his eneugh, 'twas my lather that made the diffi-culty. He was a proud man, as proud in his way as any gentleman, an' he was right down mad at the notion of my marrying a laborer's daughter. To be sure I was earning good wages, an' might have married without asking any one's leave if Id been so minded, but I didn't like to go again' the old man that had always hen good to me. Besides, Katie was always been good to me. Besides, Katie was just as proud as himself, an' would lave noth-ing to say to me unless he was satisfied. I got the master to speak to him, but sure, 'twasu't a bit of use. "How would you like, sir," he says to the master; "if I had a daughter, to have Master Philip take up with her, an' wouldn't that be the same thing?" I believe that the master didn't think it would be all the same thing; but my father wouldn't hear reason from him any more than from me; so Katie an' I had just nothing for it but to wait in the hope of his coming round, an' very little hope we

had of that same.

If As we were putting up a steam engine in the mill, we had of course to have a big chimney, an' we got a man down from town to build it one of them chaps that builds chimneys au' nothing else, au' thinks nobody knows anything about it but theirselves. I was working along with him, and indeed 'twas I that built the most of it an'a right good job it was.
'Twas finished by Christmas-ten years ago
this Christmas coming on—all but the lightning conductor, and that was not put up owing ning conductor, and that was not put up owing to the master's wanting to make inquiries when he'd go to London, an' to see for himself what would be the best kind to use. The master was a scient 'ge sort of a gentleman, an' had ideas of his ow. sometimes they'd be better than other people's, sometimes maybe not so good. At any rate, there was a delay about the conductor, an' in the meantime the engines. the conductor, an' in the meantime the engines were at work, an' the big chimney was smok-ing away like blazes. Mr. Brown, the strange workman, had gone away, saying, very conde-sending-like, that he was sure Jim Forde (that was me) would be able to fasteh the rod to the chimney as well as he could do it himself. He took all his scaffolding with him, but before he went away, he fixed a beam with a pulley to it into the top of the chimney, an' left a long rope hanging through it, so that a man could hoisted up at any time, an' there the rope hung dangling, week after week, until the master come home, bringing the rod along with

Once it had come there was no good losing any more time in fixing it, so one Saturday afternoon in January, up I went on a plauk, slung securely at the end of the rope, my tools along with me, an' settled myself astride on the stone coping. 'Twas rather late in the day, but the morning had been too wet an' stormy to work, an' the master was as im-patient to get the job done as if it hadn't been himself that was bindering it all this time. himself that was hindering it all this time. I was as much at home atop of the chimney as I was on the ground, an' I worked on without once looking down, until my job was finished, an' I was putting up my tools. Then, all of a sudden, I heard a rattling noise, an' looking over, I see the plank going down very fast. I called out, "Hullo, there! send that up again, will you," but the only answer I got was a will you!" but the only answer I got was a loud laugh, for all the world like Silly Jerry the natural's; and sure enough, there he was, standing by the windlass, jumping an' chapping his hands. I looked about for the market whose business it was to manage the windlass but not a sign of him was there, an' is a minute I heard the rattle of the pulley again minute I heard the rattle of the pulley again, an' saw that the rope was running through it in the wrong direction. I made a grab at it, but 'twas jerked out of my hand, an' before I could catch it again the end had slipped through, an' there I was, more than a hundred feet from the ground, not knowing how in the world I was to get down, an' Jerry daneirg an' capering below, calling out, "Ceme down and thrash me now, Mr. Forde won't was "Then I remembered that a few won't you?" Then I remembered that, a few days before, I had feund this boy annoying Katie, an' had given him a cut with a switch I had in my hand. He had slunk away without a word at the time, but it seems he remember ed the blow, and took this way of being re-

venged.

Well, at first I was scarcely frightened, expecting somehow that, once the people below knew of the fix I was in, they'd find someway or other of getting me out of it. But when I come to think of it, deuce a bit of a way could come to think of it, deuce a bit of a way could I hit on myseif, an' sure I knew more about chimneys than any one in the place. 'Twas getting late, too; there wouldn't be much more than another half-hour of daylight, an' the wind was rising—I could hear it whistling through the trees. By this time people knew what had happened, an' a crowd was collecting; I could see them coming from all parts, for of course I had a view all about. I saw a boy grunt to the door of the counting-house, an'. go up to the door of the counting-house, an' presently Master Philip came out, running as if for his life. When he came, he took the command like, an' began giving directions; an' the people, who had only stared at first, now ran here an' there as he sent them. First they brought out a long ladder, an' fixed it on the roof below the chimney. I could have told them that 'twas too short, knowing as I did the length of every ladder in the place; but some-how, though I heard their shouts plainly, I could not make them hear mine; it seemed as how, though I heard their shouts plainly, I could not make them hear mine; it seemed as if the voices went up, like smoke. Then there was a great delay while they went for a longer ladder, and this, too, didn't reach half way. A man climbed up it, however, an' called out to know had I bit of string in my pocket that I could let down. Not a bit could I find. I had had a big ball only the day before, but I had taken it out of my pocket an' put it on a shelf at home. I took off my braces, an' fastened them an' my pocket-handkerchief together; but they didn't near reach the top of the ladder, so that plan had to be given up.

All this time the wind was rising, an' I was getting numb with the cold, an' stiff and cramped from being so long in the one position. There was a big clock right over the gateway just opposite, an' I saw that it only wanted twenty minutes of five; it would be nearly dark at five; an' once the darkness set in, what little hope I had would be gone.

Master Philip seemed to have gone away by this time, but there was my father among the

crowd; an' who should I see, standing next him, an' holding on by his arm, but Katie! They had forgotten everything but the fright about me, an' he seemed to be talking to her, an' comforting her. After a bit I saw Master Philip again; he had a big thing in his hand looking like pocket-handkerchiefs stretched Philip again; he had a big thing in his hand looking like pocket handkerchiefs stretched over a frame, an' I saw that it was a kite, an' that they meant to send a string to me in that way. But you never in all your life saw such an unmanageable kite. First 'twas too heavy and then 'twas too light, and then the time they seemed to lose making a tail to steady it! I heard after that part of that same tail was made of bank notes Master Philip took out of his pocket when he could get nothing else quick enough. He got them all back later, for not a man, woman, or child in the place would not a man, woman, or child in the place would have touched one of them when they saw him

was touched one of them when they saw him using them in that way.

When the kite did go up at last, the wind was so high that they could not manage it properly. It came very near me once, an' I made a snatch at the string, nearly over reaching myself in doing so; but I missed it, an' just than there came a terrible gust of wind, the string hydra an' the kite was carried ways an'. string broke, an' the kite was carried away an' stuck fast in the branches of a big tree behind the master's house. I looked over at the clock to see how much time was left me, an' I found to see how much time was left me, an' I found that I could not see the hands any longer; the dankness had come on in the last few minutes. Then I gave up all hope, for I knew I could never hold on till morning. I tried to think of death, an' to make myself ready for it, but I couldn't--not a prayer nor a good word could I call to mind, only going over an' over again in my head the way 'twould all happen—how the result would would would would a way a two me hay one how I'd. the people would go away one by one, how I'd be left alone in the darkness an' the howling wind—, an' how at fast I'd not be able to hold on any longer, an' fall, an' be found in the morning all crushed out of shape. The people below seemed to have given up all thought of helping me now, an' were standing quite quiet. "I was so dark by this time that I could not distinguish the faces at all; I could just make out Master Philip in his dark suit among the white mill-men, an poor Katic She was crouching down on the ground now, her apron over her head. All of a sudden, I saw her leap up with agreatery, an' clap her hands, an' call out something. Then there was a confused sort of shout, as every one in the crowd was saying the same thing at the same time, an' then Master Philip, making a sign to silence them, put his two hands up to his mouth, an' sang out in a voice that came up to me above the noise

"Take off your stocking and ravel it; the thread will reach the ground."

At first I didn't understand him, being dazed like, but then the meaning came on me like a message from heaven. I got off one of my socks with some trouble—nice new ones they were too, of Katie's own knitting, that she had given me for a Christmas box—an' with the help of my teeth I loosened one end of the thread. It gave readily enough after that, an' when I had a good piece of it ripped, I tied my knife to the end of it to make it heavy, an' let it drop, ripping more an' more of the sock as it went down. Then I felt it stop, an' presently there came a shout telling me to wind it up again. Very slowly and carefully I did it, again. Very slowly and carefully I did it, fearing the string would break, an' when the last bit of it came up, there was a piece of strong twine tied to the end of it. The twine in its turn brought the rope I had gone up by, an' then I felt that I was safe, I managed somehow to put it through the pulley, an' to haul up the plank, an' as soon as they had fastened the other end to the windlass below, they gave me the word to come down. I was so num stiff that I could not fix myself on the plank, but I managed somehow to cling to the ropes with my hands. Down, down I came, every turn of the windlass making the voices below seem nearer an' nearer, an' when I was within a few feet of the ground there were a dozen pairs of arms ready to catch me, an' a score of hands held out to me, an' a hundred voices to welcome me. An' there was my father waiting for me, an' Master Philip saying. "But for the girl he'd have been upthere still. Not one of rest of the us would have thought of the stockrest of the sworth may choose of the spossing; 'twas the brightest idea. I've come across this many a day. She has saved his life, Forde, and you can't refuse your consent any longer.' But when I looked round for Katie, she was nowhere to be seen. She must have slipped

off as soon as she saw I was safe Master Philip hurried my father an' me away, I didn't quite know where, I was so dazed, but in a minute or two I found myself in a warm lighted dining room at the master's house, an' Master Philip pouring out a glass of brandy for me an' shaking hands with my father. I was glad to get the brandy, for I was worn out with fright and cold; but as soon as could, I made my escape an' went down to Katie's cottage. I hadn't been there five minutes when there was a knock at the door,

and in walks my father. He went straight up to Katie, holding out his hand. "Katie, my girl," he said, "I've come to ask your pardon for anything I've ever said or done against you, an' if you an' Jim are still of the same mind, I wen't hinder you from marrying.
Tis you have the best right to him, for you've

"And 'tis proud an' glad I am that I was able to do that same, Mr. Forde," said Katie, "And you'll marry him, won't you, my

"If you're satisfied, sir." "I am, my dear, quite satisfied," and with that he kissed her; and from that day to this, he and Katie have been the best of friends. he and Katte have been the best of friends. He lives with us for the last year or so, for he was getting a little past his work, and the master pensioned him off. He is very happy with us, an' he is never tired of telling the children the story of the way that their mother's eleverness saved my life.

A RACE WITHA A SNOW SLIDE A Thrilling Episode Enacted in the Rocky

Mountains. From the Kansas City Jonrnal.
The point selected for the race was The point selected for the race was one of the steepest gulches on the most precipitous mountain within a radius of twenty miles, and it is not an exaggeration to say the incline of the course was equal to 45 degrees. The length was 2,600 feet by measurement, for the starting point was just at the upper end lines of two full mining claims, and the terminus on the "hegback" before referred to, the centre of which was 400 feet from the lower end lines of the claims in question. Under the argreement Petersen, a Sweed, was to enter the gulch nearly 1,000 feet above the line where the timber ceases to grow, and after taking his position directly in the path of the slide, or avalanche, as it can more properly be called, was required to start the snow. This was easy enough, as a stick of giant powder

was easy enough, as a stick of giant powder was all he needed. It looked like a tallow candle wrapped in a brown paper, and the idea was to explode it, the tremendous vibration of

was to explode it, the tremendous vibration of the air starting the slide. It's a common thing to start slides in that way, and it is often resorted to by men who have steep mountain sides to climb or gulches to cross. Well, to get along with the story, Petersen got out in the gulch all right, banked his shoes and then placed his feet in the straps. His next move was to draw the giant powder from his boot-leg and adjust the cap and fuse. He did it as leisurely as if preparing to fire an ordinary blast, and to the fifty or sixty men who stood below and watched him, all of whom knew he was taking a tremendous risk in even venturing into the gulch so soon after the venturing into the gulch so soon after the storm, it seemed as if he were trying to harrow

venturing into the gulch so soon after the storm, it seemed as if he were trying to harrow their feelings.

Presently his right arm flew backward, and all understood that the race had begun. In a moment the detonation reached us, and at the rame instant we saw the sudden movement of the immense body of snow at the head of the gulch. Petersen seemed to be in it, but it was only a delusion, for he came flying down the gulch with the velocity of a railroad train. The avalanche was behind him, and rushing along with mighty power and speed. We all realized that if the man lost a move, or changed his course a hair's breadth, his doom was sealed. We stood in breathless horror as the roaring sound of the mighty avalanche reached our ears, and as we saw the immense white cloud rolling down, with the fleeing man just before it. By the time half the course had been run the man was still in the lead. Both racer and raced had been gathering, speed every moment, and the pace was simply tremendous. We all understood that if he could preserve his equilibrium for a few-seconds only his safety would be insured, and as we stood with our eyes riveted.

(a large sum in those days), for which I have never received a cent, though not a disloyal world did I cer utter. Indeed, sir, I never asked to be reimbursed. I was too proud for that.

"When the emancipation proclamation came I gathered my servants together and told them they were free; that they belonged to themselves now, and could go or stay, as they would not leave me; that I could pay them what I pleased, but they would I do with them? Everything was in a state of ruin, and I myself was living in a hut. I could not provide work for them, much less pay them. Reluctantly I explained to them that I could support them no longer, and that they would have to shift for themselves henceforth. When things became settled I sold a large put of the old place, and with the money built my present residence, and have managed to live comfortably."

The supreme monecance with which the old gen

upon him it seemed as if he would get through all right.

But a shifting of the body—a partial swaying—and we saw he was riding on one shoe only. We were horrified, and our faces blanched in spite of ourselves, for we believed his death was certain. In a moment, however, we felt relieved, for he recovered himself magnificently, and we saw that both shoes were doing service again. But he had lost time, and the high vice again. But he had lost time, and the big white cloud was upon him. It was coming with the sound of heavy thunder, and the dark form of the man stood out in bold relief before it, but seemingly hurled dark form of the man stood out in bold relief before it, but seemingly hurled along in the very front of the resist-less body. A terrible rush of wind, blinding clouds of snow, sounds like enormous waves beating upon the shore—and all was over. For a mement we stood awe-stricken, for we were yet uncertain whether our friend lay buried under the now peaceful white billows piled up upon one side of the ridge, or had found safety in the soft snow upon the other. "There he is!" shouted one of the party, and in an instant fifty or sixty voices were raised in a great cheer that echoed and re-echoed along the mountain sides.

And there he was, or rather his legs, and both of them were moving back and forth in very lively fashion. He had taken a header into the snow and sank down almost to his knees. We get him out in a few minutes, and then he explained how it all happened. He said he was rushed up one side of the ridge so rapidly that his long shoes did not follow the incline on the other, but shot straight forward. They left his feet and he began turning somersets through the air. began turning somersets through the air, presently coming down headforemost, as before described. The leap from the top of the ridge was over fifty feet, but the snow was as soft as a feather bed, and he was not harmed in the lesst. The wager was nothing but drinks for the crowd, and the saloonkeeper of the town had to set them up.

A REMNANT OF VIRGINIA CHIVALRY

It was one of those lovely days which preceeded by a week or so the storm whose sno yet covers all the landscape. I started forth for a long tramp, says a Washington correspon-dent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, not caring what road I chose or whither I went. Naturally, however, I kept near the bank of the riv er, for there I could have the finest scenery Sometimes when the road wound inland, far around a great hill, I would climb fences and waik through the fields, regardless of warnings against tresspassing, though I did hesitate occasionally when I read such menacing bulle tins as "Beware of the Dog."

It was on one of these cross-lot excursions that I came upon the genial relic of the days of barbaric southern spiender. I was mounting a headland that jutted into the river when I was accosted with, "Good day, sir, glad to see you, sir," in such hearty tones that there could be no mistake about the sincerity of the

welcome.
"I hope I am not guilty of an offense by crossing your land," I said.
"Oh, no, sir; not at all, sir; I would be glad to

thow you around, sir."

He greeted me hat in hand, and with many honors. He was a very old man, but his eye was bright, his step light and his voice strong and cheery. His hair and beard were white as snow. His hands and feet were small, his features were finely cut. He was undoubtedly of good blood. His frequent use of the "sir" was almost comical to a northern ear, and he pronounced it with true southern accent, al-most as though it were spelled s-u-h. "You have lived here for a long time, I sup-

"Yes, sir, all my life, sir, and that is a long time, for I am nearly eighty years old. My family have owned and occupied this farm for more than 250 years. Do you see that old burial ground, sir? Step over and look at it, sir."
Under trees that were old and gnarled enough even for that ancient burial place there

were graves which told their own story of age. The inscriptions to two or three slabs which lay flat upon tombs constructed of old English brick were almost obliterated. With difficulty I traced the words and figures, "Died 1701," 'Died 1706.'

"They were the first of our family who wer "They were the first of the old gentleman. "But they were not the last, not the last, sir. There is a new grave, sir," and his voice trembled. "My sister, the last one left, was laid there only a few weeks ago, sir. There is a laid there only a few weeks ago, sir. There is my place, over there. I shall be the next, sir." Seeing the remains of numerous earthen forts in the vicinity, I said:
"You seem to have been in the midst of the

Well, sir, we had no war to sneak of here sir, but we had the soldiers; too many of them.
They ruined me; they ruined me, sir. Just there, sir, stood the old homestead of the family. That depression was the cellar. You see, sir, it is almost filled up now, so rapidly is the past obliterated. We were all born there, sir. My sister, who died recently, ived there when the soldiers came. she left the old house and lived with me over there on the hill, but not in the house you see there now. She left some of the ser-yants to care for the old home, but the soldiers vants to care for the old home, but the soldiers had no respect for such a guard. They would come over from the fort there and take possession of the place, and carouse and gamble. Instead of disciplining the soldiers and putting a guard around the house, the officers at the fort sent over a detail with instructions to raze the structure to the ground: and so they deliberately set fire to the dear old mansion, which had stood the storms of more than a century, and left nothing of it but a pile of bricks. Look at the beauty of the situation. There a broad avenne lined with great syca-There a broad avenne lined with great sycamores led up to the door from the pike. Those lilac trees you see are the remains of a lovely areade of lilacs which led from the rear veranda down to the arbor on the bank of the river

where you get that magnificent view in perfection."
The old gentleman sighed and was silent for a moment. Then, with an impatient shrug and a shadow of a scowl, he went on. "But that was not all. They began to take what was movable of my own property. I do

what was movable of my own property. I do not deny that my sympathies were with the south, sir. I would have deepised myself if they had been otherwise. But I showed the northern soldiers no discourtesy, and opened my mouth neither to one side nor the other. My sheep and cattle disappeared rapidly, however, and my horses followed, and then they took my crops. For a time we lived frem hand to mouth, as poorly as the negroes ever had. Indeed, if it had not been for the servants, we would have had to leave the place or starve. My people were faithful, and somehow manged to get food when we could not. Though every inducement was held forth somehow manged to get food when we could not. Though every inducement was held forth to them to leave me, and act as body servants to officers, only one or two were unfaithful. Thus came the final blow. The union troops were defeated at Manassas, and senseless revenge was taken on every hand wherever it was safe. My house was torn down almost over my head, and we went into the cabins of the slaves. The women folks were sent away to friends in Maryland, and I remained to see to the wreck of my property. Our losses in animals and buildings alone amounted to more than \$40,000 (a large sum in those days), for which I have never received a cent, though not a disloyal word did I ever utter. Indeed, sir, I never asked to be reimbursed. I was too proud for that.

"When the emancipation proclamation came

one of the most striking features of his story. He had never for a moment realized that they and themselves all his life had received no better treatment than his cattle, and that he was now separating them from the land where they had made their living and his without telling them where they should go, what they should do, or giving them a few cents to keep them from starving until they should find home or work. But was not his title to these human cattle just as good in law title to these human cattle just as good in law as the title of any property owner is to

property?
"I would be glad to have you come to my "I would be glad to have you come to my house and have a glass of wine, sir," continued the old man. "No? You have not time? I am very sorry, sir. We do not see much company now. Ah, you should have seen how we used to entertain in our days of prosperity before the war. Our house was always open and all our friends knew it. It was a big house, sir, but I've often seen it so full that we had to put cots in the hall, dining room and parlors, and when twenty or thirty servants were required to do the cooking and wait upon the guests, and we twenty or thirty servants were required to do the cocking and wait upon the guests, and we had no end of riding, and hunting and fishing, and firting and lovemaking. And the colored people seemed to take as much interest as any one in the goings on, sir. No, sir, I don't think the colored people, as a whole, are as happy or comfortable now as they were then. Their freedom is nothing but a name, sir; nothing but a name."

but a name."

Lifting his hat, and with many courtly bows of his bare bald head, the old Virginia gentleman of the rural type bade me good-bye, earnestly urging me to call upon him soon. Just as I came into the road I met a decrepit old negro, who also took off his hat and made similar graceful bows. It struck me that one must have learned his manners in the school of the other. but a name

"I suppose you were a slave in these parts in other days, uncle," said I.
"Oh, yes, sah; I's a slave to Maws —, yondah
on de hill."

on de hill."

"Was he a good master, uncle?"

"Wa-wa-wat you sah "He-he good Mawstah! Yo-yo-yo neber head tell o' Maws afore, has yo? Goo-goo-good mawstah?

Well, I sh'd-well, well, well Sho! Dis ole niggah do' no what to say. He! he! he! whew! He was one of de bes!! de berry bes! I tell you, sah! He! he! he! whew!"

The St. Paul Methodist church, on East Hun ter street, came very near being destroyed by fir yesterday afternoon. A defective flue was the ori gin. Timely work of Patrolman Noland and oth ers extinguished the flames, before much damage

Kate Claxton in the Two Orphans. om the New York World.

The oldest playgoers who witness the play and live and weep with Louise (Miss Claxton), are wrought up to a degree of excitement almost pain ful. The audience waits with anxious interest the culmination of the story. The play is the best in construction which has been put upon the stage within the memory of the oldest patrons of the



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The Original Version of Comyns Carr and Hugh Conway, as played in London and New York. Prices \$1, 50c, 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's. Funeral Notice,

VENABLE-The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Venable, are invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, Lucile, at their residence, No. 1 Forest avenue, this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

KUHRT-Mr. H. G. Huhrt, Sr., died January 9. 1887, at 6 o'clock a. m., aged 57. Funeral from residence, 209 Whitehall, Monday, January 10th, 2 o'clock p. m. The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers:

JOHN RYAN, R. H. RICHARDS, - JERRY LYNCH, L. J. HILL. HERMAN WEENER, JOHN H. McCaslin, I. A. ALEXANDER,

AUGUST DENK. DARWIN G. JONES. JOE HARTMAN.

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FARMS AND FARMERS.

SHORTTALKS WITH FARMERS ON FARM TOPICS

Advice in Regard to Purchssing Fertilizers-Corn of Wheat Bran as Food for Horses and Colts-The Best Pertilizer for Fresh Land-Broom-corn and its Preparation for Market.

Purchasing Fertilizers.

The farmer is often perplexed about what brand of fertilizers he should purchase. The names of these have become legion; each manufacturer has several different kinds, can furnish any kind one wants, and has dozens of reasons why his are better than those of any body else. Now let us assure our farming friends that this is all the sheerest nonsense A manufacturer often has from three to six names for the same article, or if they differ at all, the difference is exceedingly trifling and unworthy of a moments consideration. All reputable manufacturers use about the same materials and compound them in about the same propertions. There are three leading kinds of fertilizers-acid phosphates, ammoniated phosphates, (or guanos as they are usually termed and varieties, of the above two, containing potash. Phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash are the three substances in them consider ed valuable. Now, if you wish to satisfy yourself of the truth of the statement made, that all the different brands are essentially the same thing, look at the tables of analysis of fertilizers published yearly by the department of agriculture or the experiment stations of the different states. You will find that at the south the phosphoric acid (available varies from between 9 and 10 to 12 per cent, the ammonia from 2 to 3 per cent, and the potash from 1 to 2 per cent, in guanos. In acid phos phates the phosphoric acid varies from 10 to 13 per cent. One fertilizer of the same general class differs from another, therefore, not in the nature of its contents but in the quantities of them, one may contain some more of the same substance than another. The point to be looked after, therefore, is the quantity of the above three valuable ingredients any particular brand may contain. This you can find out only from analysis. Let the manufacturer, or his agent, present a guaranteed analysis of his goods, and then you can estimate their value in comparison with others. To illus trate: If a farmer can buy an acid phosphate containing 12 per cent of available phosphoric acid at \$20 a ton, the phosphoric acid in it costs him 83 cents per pound. If he could buy an article containing 14 per cent of available phosphoric acid at \$23.33 a ton, he would also pay just 81 cents a pound for his phosphoric acid Would he make or lose by purchasing the dearer article? There would be neither loss nor gain, except in the matter, of hauling and bandling, Quantities of each kind which contained equal amounts of phosphoric acid, would produce equally good effects on his crops. The farmer would have to use more of the cheaper article, but more of it would cost him no more than a smaller proportionate quantity of the dearer article. As a rule the dearer article is the cheaper because freights on it are less.

Another point about fertilizers is is perhaps worthy of the farmers looking into, to-wit: the source of the ammonia contained in them. If the substance used to furnish ammonia be cotton seed meal or dried blood, it is all right. If it be leather scraps, it is another matter. How is the farmer to know the difference? In a general way by the locality where the fertilizer is manufactured. Cotton seed meal is made at the south; it is handy to the southern manufacturer; the freight on it to his works is mall: the probabilities are he will use it. There is nothing better. Acid phosphate and cotton seed meal mixed in proper proportions, (3 to 1)
makes a first class fertilizer. Fertilizers made near large slaughtering establishments are for like reason apt to contain blood. Such as are made in the vicinity of large shoe manufactories are more liable to contain leather scrap Analysis, however, is the main reliance of the farmer; he ought to study tables of analyses until he understands them fully, and can calculate for himself the relative value of differ ent articles. Let him rely on these rather than the statements of oily-tongued dealers.

THE FARM QUESTION BOX.

Dr. W. L. Jones, confessed the highest and safest He solicits practical suggestion 110m farmers and others interested.

G. W. S., Conyers, Ga.: I have about twelve acres of land that has been in cultivation a few years. I should like to make a bale of cotton per acre this year. I can make arrangements for as much cotton seed meal and acid phosphate as I want. In addition to this I have some six or sever tons of stable and cowpen manure that has had no rain on it. This I can easily grind as fine as cotton seed meal, and have it dry. I would be glad to know the proper quantities of each to use to secure the best results. The quality of land is gray,

but is very productive. As your land is productive, it must contain all the ingredients needed by plants in fair quantity and proportion. A deficiency of any one essential substance would destroy its pro ductiveness. The presumption, therefore, is, that to increase the yield, a complete, fairly proportioned manure should be applied-one that will increase the quantity not of one sub stance, but of every fertilizing ingredient in the soil. Out of the materials you have, such an one can be made. Six tons of lot manure will allow 1,000 pounds to an acre. To this add 200 pounds of phosphate and 75 pounds of cotton seed meal. Don't be tempted to add more meal than that, if your land produces fairly good weed. The materials ought to be thoroughly mixed and put in the drill a couple of weeks before planting cotton, to allow the first flush of fermentation of the meal and stable manure to pass by, etherwise the roots of the young cotton are liable to be injured. We are not propared to say that the above manuring will produce a bale of cotton to the acre; but we should certainly expect good results from it. If you are willing to risk a larger application to the acre increase the several ingredients in the same

I. What is the value of wheat bran as food for

horses and coits?

2. Does feeding corn to colts have a tendency to make them go blind?

3. Please tell me something about buckwheat. What kind of land is it adapted to? Is it good for solling? Where can I get seed?

J. B. G.

1. Wheat bran is very excelent food for both herses and colts. It contains rather too much albuminous matter (protein) in comparison with the other ingredients, but as long forage is usually deficient in protein, a combination of bran with it makes a fairly well balanced ration. Fran is sometimes rather too laxative when fed continuously and exclusively; in such event the diet must be varied occasionally. Bran is improved by mixture with corn meal and the latter is likewise improved by admixture with bran. Bran is rich in phosphates and for that reason is valuable to young ani-

mals as a bone producing substance. 2. An exclusive corn diet is generally sup posed to induce blindness. So wide spread a belief is very apt to have a grain of truth in it, The large amount of fat in corn is quite stimulating to animals, especially in warm weather, when it is not needed to keep up the heat of the body. Anything which tends to indiges-tion, affects the eyes injuriously. Corn will

founder a horse, oats rarely or never does. As founder is inflammation, it shows that corn is susceptible of inducing it, and if in the foot

why not in the eye.

3. Buckwheat will grow on any kind of soil. At the north it is often sown on poor, thin soils, to be turned under as a renovating crop. Never heard of its being used for feeding to stock in its green state, and should not think it adapted to that purpose. Some seed is raised in the mountains of North Carolina, and occasionally is offered for sale by seedsmen in

J. A. C., Genava, Ga., December 30,-1st, I have a piece of fresh land, cleared last winter; the land has a coat of rotten leaves and fine straw on it; also a fine coat of pea vines, I want to put it in cotand a nine coat of pea vines, I want to put it in cot-ton next year, and I wish to put twenty bushels of cotton seed to the acre. I wish to know if it will pay me to add two hundred pounds of acid phos-phate to the acre; or what quantity of phosphate would pay best mixed with the amount of cotton

seed I propose to use.

2d. I have another piece of land, that has been in cultivation two years, had it in cotton this year. I made six heavy bales of cotton off of nine acres. I had my rows four feet apart, and the cotton lapped in the middles so the cotton would have rotted, if the fall had been wet. I used no fertilizers under cotton. What I wish to know, is would it pay me to put cotton seed meal and phosphate under cotton on said land, and if so, what quantity of each would give best results. Land is dark gray with clay subsoil. Would it be best to put rows wider apart; if so, wheat distance would be best. Cotton weed was large enough to have made two bales to the acre, if it had fruited as it ought; weed was from four to six feet tall.

1. Fresh land usually contains a full supply of nitrogenous matter. Fresh land with a coat of peavines is sure to contain enough of that substance in an available form for cotton. As cotton seed is chiefly valuable for its nitrogen, it is extremely doubtful if large applications of that substance would pay on such land as you describe, unless it is naturally very poor. If it is fairly productive land, we should be inclined to advise the use of the 200 pounds of acid phosphate alone, without any cotton seed. But if you prefer to use them, it would be better to reduce the quantity one-half-say ten bushels to 200 pounds of phosphate. The 20 bushels of seed would call for 400 pounds of phosphate to make a properly balanced manure for such land, and that would be rather an ex-cessive application. Except under conditions of very high culture (deep breaking thorough cultivation, and previous liberal manuring such heavy applications will not pay. A large portion of the fertilizer will not be recovered sack in the crops produced.

2. The rank, large weed on the land in ques tion indicates most clearly that no nitrogenous manure is needed. As cotton seed meal contains a large quantity of nitrogen-some six per ceat-it is clearly not the manure called for by that land. Whenever there is large weed and lack of fruit, phosphate is the substance called for. Try 200 pounds of it per acre in the drill. After strewing it in the drill, run a plow through it to mix the soil. If the size of the stalks was not the result of an unusually wet season, the width of the rows had better be increased-five feet would not be too much.

J. H. H., Eufaula, Ala.: How should broom corn be prepared for market? How long should the stem be cut from the head, and how is it put up for ship-ment? Can it be baled like cotton? Where can the seed be procured, and at what price? About how much per acre will it yield on good land? How much per hundrod is it worth? Please answer the above explicitly.

As soon as the bloom is fully developed, cut off the heads, leaving six or eight inches of stalk attached; lay them carefully on open racks to cure. See that the brush is not tangled, and that the layer on each rack is not more than three or four inches thick. After it is perfectly dry, it is baled like hay, using slats to hold the heads in place. Have seen no seed adver-tised recently, and cannot quote prices. Neither have we any accurate data as to yield per acre, or the present market price. Price varies from four to eight cents per pound.

H. D. W., Columbus, Miss.: What is the best ferilizer for watermelons planted in loose sandy

Such soil calls for a bulky manure, abounding in well rotted vegetable matter, as a foundation. Wood mold (not leaves), or muck which has been sweetened by becoming dry and by free exposure to air, or the well-rotted portion of woodpile scrapings will answer. Whichever be selected, compost at once with ashes, say four quarts of ashes to a bashel of the mold or muck. Moisten the compost that the proper changes in it may speedily develop. When ready to prepare the hills (which should be some ten days before planting time) mix with the above compost one pound of cotton seed meal and a half pound of acid phosphate Mix all very thoroughly. Now open furrows ten feet apart by running a large turn plow the first round three feet from the second, and then breaking out between the two as if bedding land. This will leave a deep wide water furrow. If necessary deepen and widen it still more with a long, wide shovel. Mark off hills along this furrow ten feet apart, put in a bushel of the manure, or a half bushel of it if you prefer, and work it up thoroughly with the soil and into a broad, flat hill some three feet along the furrow, putting a layer of soil two inches thick over the mixed soil and manure. The thorough mixing of soil and manure is of the first importance, otherwise the young plants are liable to be killed by such active and caustic substances as cotton seed meal and ashes We have never tried it, but for starting early melons, it is probable that a little pinch of nitrate of soda placed near the seed would serve a good purpose. No other substance supplies nitrogen in so quickly available form; and whilst the ground is still cool, and decomposition goes on slowly, this substance might stimulate the plants to more rapid growth. It should be finely ground and mixed freely with earth before it is applied.

C. W. T., Huntersville, S. C .- I have a lot of stable and cow shed manure that I want to take out, but do not wish to apply to land till planting time. How would it do to clean out stables and sheds and put in pens with acid phosphate; say one sack to twenty-five bushels of manure, wet thoroughly and tramp hard? then cover with plank to shelter from excessive rains? Would it be injured by planting time? Stables and stalls are so full that I have to

take some of it out. The method of treating stable manure that you suggest, is one that is very extensively practiced, and with most excellent results. From the first of February to planting time would not exceed three months, and there is no danger of a properly prepared compost becomdanger of a property prepared compost becoming injurged in that time. But it must not only be properly moistened and tramped at first, but must be kept moist continually. If upon examination it is found to be too hot, holes must be made through the mass with crowbar or stab, and water poured in freely. Such examinations should be made at short intervals, carecially at first when fewerestation is not be. sepecially at first when fermentation is apt to be excessive. We regret that we cannot give the addresses asked for. The fertilizer alluded to in a part of your letter not here re-produced, is a very good one, as good as any on the market, probably; but we are not prepared to say it is superior to all others.

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oct28-6m R. M. MEANS, Treasurer.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNUY—TO THE SUPER-ior Court of said county: The petition of S. M. Inman, E. P. Howell, D. W. Curry, A. J. Can'ller, J. L. Pinson, Theodore Schumann, H. G. Hutchison and J. W. Rankin, shows that they desire to have themselves and such others as may be associated with them incorporated under the name and style of

with them incorporated under the name and style of "THE ATLANTA GLASS COMPANY."

The object of said incorporation is the erection and maintenance of a factory for the manufacture and sale of all sorts glasswaires, bottles, window glass, and all such articles commonly manufactured or sold by like establishments, including every description of glass, whatever it may be.

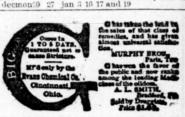
The place of business is to be in said county, and the capital stock of said corporation to be fifty thousand (\$50,000 dollars, fifty per cent of which shall be actuall paid in before beginning business, and they ask the privilege end right to increase said capital stock (if desired at any time) to one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars.

To this end petitioners desire the power to hold property, real or personal, to sue and be sued, to have a corporate scal and to exercise and have all other powers and rights commonly conferred upon like corporations, not inconsistent with the laws of Georgia, nor of the United States.

Petitioners pray the passing of an order by the court, incorporating them and their successors, for the purpose hereinbefore set forth for and during the term of twenty (20) years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time. And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

HAYGOOD & MARTIN.

tioners will ever pray, etc.
HAYGOOD & MARTIN, Filed in office December 10th, 1886, C. H. Strong, C. S. C. A true copy as appears of record in this office december 27 jan 3 10 17 and 19



OITY MARSHAL'S SALE FOR CITY TAX FOR the years 1885 and 1886, and curbing and paving. Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Falton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1887, within the legal hours of sale, the following property levied on by city marshal to satisfy if fast issued by order of mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the year 1885 and 1886, curbing and paving.

paving.

City lot in ward 2, land lot 57, origin. ally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 265x190 feet, more or less, on Crew and Love, (N. W. cor.) street, Nos. 52, 53, 54 and 55, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia,; levied on as the property of R. H. Knapp to ratisfy a tax fi. a. In Taylor of the city of Atlanta against said R. H. Knapp for city taxes for the year 18s6.

Atlanta against said R. H. Knapp for city taxes for the year 1886.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Rhodes and Carter streets, No, 174, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjulning Hubbard and Harris; levied on as the property of Stephen C. Morley to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in tavor of the city of Atlanta against said Stephen C. Morley for city taxes for the year 1885.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 46x110 feet, more or less, on Fort and Magnolia place, No, 22, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of A. C. Ladd, agent, to satify a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta seninst said A. C. Ladd, agent, for city taxes for the year 1886.

the year 1886.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in wand
Also at the same time and place, city lot in wand
Also at the same time and place, city lot in wand
Georgia, containing 9x x200 feet, more or less, on
Logan street, the said being improved property in
the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Shelverton
and Smith; levied on as the property of W. Y. Langford to satusty a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta rgainst said W. Y. Langford for city taxes ror
the Years 1885 6.

lanta rgainst said W. Y. Langford for the years 1885 6.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, containing 60x100 feet, more or less, on Holland street, No. 9: the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Williams and Pelligrini; levied on asthe property of Thos. I awrence, for the benefit of Fred Kremer, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Thos. Lawrence for city taxes for the venr 1886.

against said J. P. Trotti, and said property for the cot of curbing and paying the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 49 7-10 feet on Whitehall street, between Humphries and Peters streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No.—, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of J. P. Trotti, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said J. P. Trotti, and said property for the cost of curbing and paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 51 feet on Fair street, between Hill and Harden streets, and running back 166 feet, said lot known as No. —, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of Mirs. J. S. McWaters, to satisfy a fi. fa. in lavor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mirs. J. S.McWaters, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

ing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Fair street, between Hill and Harden streets, and running back 196 feet, said lot known as No. —, on said street, according to the street numbers; levided on as the property of Mrs. J. F. McWaters, to satisfy a fl. fa. in layor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mrs. J. F. McWaters, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 156 feet on Jackson street, between Wheat and Irwin streets, and running back 140 feet, said lot known as No.—, on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of estate J. G. Johnson, to satisfy a f. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said estate J. G. Johnson, and said property for the cost of curbing and paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

aid property.

Also at the same time and place, the following Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Houston street between Butier and Valentine streets, and running back 200 feet; levied on as the property of Henry C. Fain to satisfy a fif a in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Henry C. Fain and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Atlanta against said Henry C. Fain and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta fronting 188 6-10 feet on Walker street between Larkin and Trenholm streets, and running back 200 feet more or less; levied on as the property of Bettis and Eskridge, to satisfy a fi fa in invor of the city of Atlanta against said Bettis and Eskridge and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta fronting 217 4-10 feet on Walker street between Larkin and Tremholm streets, and running back 200 feet more or less; levied on as the property of Joe Bettis to saisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Joe Bettis and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said preperty.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta fronting 216 feet on Pryor street between Richardson and Crumley streets, and running back 200 feet more or less: levied on as the property of C. H. Behre to satisfy a fi a in favor of the city of Atlanta against said C. H. Behre and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, towit; A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta fronting 376 feet on Pryor street, between Pryor and Loyd streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot known as No. 45 on said street, according to the street_numbers; levied on as the cording to the street_numbers; levied on as the

property of estate James Lochrey to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said estate James Lochrey and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Hunter street, with belgian block.

Also at the same time and place the following described property towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 48 feet on Crew street, between Clarke and Fulton streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said lot known as No.—on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of E. Fsciola to satisfy a fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said E. Faciola and said property, for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Crew street with machalm.

adam.

Also at the same time and place the following described property towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 20 feet on Crew street, between Clarke and Fulton streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as No. — on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of John Frey to satisfy a fifa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said John Frey and said property, for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Crew street, with macdadam.

Jun. 4, 1887. — on n Jan. 4, 1887. mo n

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES—WILL BESOLD BE-

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES—WILL BESOLD BEfore the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta,
Falton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in
Febuary, 1887, within the legal hours of sale, the
following property, to-wit:
Also at the same time and place, fifty-two and
one-half acres of land in the northeast corner of
original land lot II6, also the south half of land
lot II7, containing 100 1-4 acres, more or less, and
also original land lot No. 118, except 18 acres qff of
the southwest corner of said land lot; also 10 acres
off of the northeast corner of land lot II7, on the
west side of the Powers Ferry road and formerly
proporty of Washington Johnson. All of said parcels of land lying and being in the seventeenth
district foriginally Henry, now Fution county,
Georgis; levied on as the property of and now 1
in passession of the defendant, Cleero L. Walker,
Also at the same time and place, an undivided

to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of J. J. Powell & Bros., vs., Cleero L. Walker.

Also at the same time and place, an undivided one half interest in all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot No. 54 in the 14th diatrict of said Fulton county, and known in plan and map of said city as a part of Mrs. Little's reserve, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the corner. of Martin and Little street and running west along Little street one hundred feet, thence north one hundred feet, thence along Martin street one hundred feet to Martin street, thence along Martin street one hundred feet to the beginning corner; levied on as the property of John Westmoreland to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice court, 1026th district of. Mr. Fulton county, in favar of Joseph E. Betts vs. John Westmoreland and Seaborn Darden.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the third ward of the city of Atlanta, No. 77, and adjoining the property of Rice & Gress, containing 50 by 156 feet, more or less, and being part of land lot No. 52, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry. now Fulton county, Ga.: levied on as the property of Jannes P. Harrison, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of McCembs, Taylor & Co. vs. James P. Harrison.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 20 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, known as lots Nos. 2, pan 12, fronting 10c feet on the south side of the right of way of the Georgia railroad, and running back same width 30c feet, more or less, to Tennell street, adjoining the property of W. C. Wall and — Keynolds, and more fully described in a deed from Z. McDonough to B. F. Klmbro, dated September 28, 1869, and recorded in record of deeds in clerk's office of Fulton superior court, book M, page 329, and in a deed from Turner Goldsmith to sall B. F. Kimbro, dat as the property of C. D. Wall to satisfy a h fa. Issue from the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of Cardess Gilliam & Co., vs. C. D. Wall, L. P. THOMAS, jan 4-d4t mon Sheriff.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city. Central time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART,
EAST TENNESSEE, VII	RGINIA & GEORGIA R. R.
	Florida Expsess, south,
	No. 13 45pm
	AIR-LINE. Danville Railroad.)

	No. 13 3 45pm
	T AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and	Danville Railroad.)
	- New York Lim'd Express
rives daily10 40 am	leaves daily7 40 am
	s New York Fast Mail
arrives daily9 40 an	leaves daily6 00 pm
Lula Accom'n 8 25 am	Lula Accom'n4 30 pm
CENTRAL	RAILROAD.
From Macon* 12 15 am	
	To Savannah*6 35 am
" Bar'sville* 7 37 am	To Macon*2 00 pm
" Macon* 1 05 pm	To Barn'sville*5 15 pm
" Sav'ah * 9 00 pm	To Savannah*6 50 pm
WESTERN AND AT	LANTIC RAILROAD.
From Chatta'ga* 2 15 am	To Chattanonga* 7 50 am
" *6 30 am	To Chattanooga 1 40 pm
	To Rome 3 45 pm
" Rome 11 05 am	To Marietta 4 40 pm
" Chatt'ga* 144 pm	To Chattanooga* 5 50 pm
" * 6 35 pm	To Chattanooga*12 30 am
ATLANTA AND WE	ST POINT RAILROAD.
	To M'tgo'ery* 1 20 pm
" LaGranges 9 87 am	To LaGranges 5 05 pm

" LaGrange*... 9 87 am To LaGrange*... 5 05 pm " Mt'go'ery*...1 25 pm To M'tgo'ery*...12 20 am | GEORGIA RAILROAD. | 8 00 am | To Augusta*... | 8 00 am | To Augusta*... | 8 00 am | To Covington. | 7 55 am | To Decatur..... | 9 00 am | To Decatur.... | 9 00 am | To Clarkston... | 2 10 pm | To Augusta*... | 2 45 pm | To Augusta*... | 2 45 pm | To Augusta*... | 2 45 pm | To Augusta*... | 3 00 pm | To Augusta*... | 7 30 pm | To Augusta*... | 7 30 pm | To Birrg'm*... | 7 20 am | To Birrgh'm*... | 10 45 am | To Birrgh'm*... | 10 45 am | To Birming'm*... | 5 06 pm | To Birmin GEORGIA RAILROAD

Trains marked thus (*) are daily. All otherrains daily except Sunday.

Atlanta & New Orleans SHORT LINE.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, VIA MONT GOMERY. Only line operating double daily trains and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

Takes effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. SOUTH BOUND.

	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
L've Atlanta Ar. Fairburn. " Palmetto " Newnan " Grantville. " LaGrange " West Point " Opelika	2 08 pm 2 20 pm 2 47 pm 3 13 pm	1 17 am 1 49 am 2 17 am 3 00 am 3 32 am	6 14 pm 6 26 pm 6 53 pm
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 34 pm	11 01 am	
Ar. Montgomery	7 15 pm	6 45 am	
Ar. Pensacola	5 00 am	2 00 pm	
" Mobile " New Orleans	2 15 am 7 12 am	2 10 pm 7 30 pm	
NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 1. Daily.
Ly. New Orleans " Mobile " Pensacola " Selma " Montgomery Ar. Columbus Ly. Opelika Ar. West Point " LaGrange " Hogansville " Grantville " Newnan " Palmetto " Fairburn " Atlanta TO SELMA, VICKSBI	12 55 am 10 20 pm 4 00 am 7 35 am 11 01 am 9 46 am 10 27 am 10 58 am 11 23 am 12 03 pm 12 29 pm 1 241 pm 1 25 pm	8 15 pm 10 29 pm 11 12 pm 11 44 pm 12 12 am 12 52 am 1 18 am 1 31 am 2 15 am	7 00 am 7 33 am 7 50 am 8 23 am 9 11 am 10 00 am
	No. 8.	e.	No. 54.
To Mantana	0 00	1.0.0	2 20

THROUGH CAR SERVICE. eeping car, Atlanta to

No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Atlanta to New Orleans.
No. 52, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Washington to Montgomery, and Pullman Parfor Car, Montgomery to New Orleans.
No. 52, Family Sleeping Car free of charge, Atlanta to Texas without change.
No. 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New Orleans to Atlanta, and at Atlanta to New York.
No. 53, Pullman Pallor Car, New Orleans to Montgomery, and Pullman Buffet Sleeping car Montgomery to Washington.
No. 53, Family Sleeping Car free of charge Texas to Atlanta.

to Atlanta.
CECIL GARBETT, CHAS. H. CROMWELL,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.
Montgomery, Alabams.
A. J. ORME, Gen. Agt. M. C. SHARP, Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Georgia.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company)

The Favorite Route East. Double Daily Trains and Elegant Coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK, -AND-

MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Schedule in effect December 19th, 1886.	Mail No. 53.	No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	6 00 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. time) Arrive Charlotte	8 40 a m	7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 pm	5 05 a m
" Salisbury	8 01 pm	6 41 a m
" Greensboro	9 47 pm	8 22 a m
" Danville	11 30 p m	10 10 a m
" Lynchburg	2 00 a m	1 05 a m
" Charlottesville	4 30 a m	3 30 pm
" Weshington	8 90 a m	8 25 p m
" Washington " Baltimore	10 03 a m	11 25 p m
" Philadelphia	19 35 n m	3 20 a m
" New York	2 20 pm	6 20 a m
" Boston	3 20 p m	2 00 8 11
" Boston	10 30 P m	3 00 P II
Leave Danville	12 00 a m	10 35 a m
Arrive Richmond " Norfolk	6 40 a m	3 45 a m
" Norfolk	12 20no'n	7 30 pm
" Baltimore via York		
River Line (daily ex-		The Street
cept Monday)		8 00 a m
Through trains from the East arrive in Atlanta	10 40 a m	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta		7 40 a m
Arrive Spartanburg		3 43 pm
Arrive SpartanburgArrive Hendersonville		7 00 pm
" Asheville		8 00 pm
LULA ACCOMMOI	ATION.	
Daily except Su	inday.	
Leave Atlanta (city time) Arrive Gainesville (city time)		4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time)		6 38 p m
Arrive Luia (city time)		6 56 p m
RETURNING	T.	
Leave Lula (city time)		5 40 a m
" Gainesville		6 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)		.8 25 a m
ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA	NOPTH	PASTEDN
RAILROAD)	******
Daily except Sunday.	No. 56.	No. 41.

C. W. CHEARS, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta Ga.

Washington, D. C.
C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

Leave Atlanta (city time)....... 7 40 a m 4 30 p m Arrive Athens (city time)....... 11 50 a m 9 00 p m

Daily except Sunday. No. 50. No. 52,

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office General Manager. Augusta, Ga., November 13th, 1886. Commencing Sunday, 14th Instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated: Trains run by 90th meridian time.

Y			
Leave Augusta	T	45	an
Leave Washington	7	20:	an
Leave Athens	7	45	an
Leave Gainesville	5	55	an
Arrive Atlanta	1	00	n n
		w)	br
- NO. 28 EAS	T-DAILY.		
Leave Atlanta	2	45 1	nn
Leave Gainesville	5	55	an
Arrive Athens	7	40	nn
Arrivo Washington		95	bn
Arrive Washington		99	рп
Arrive Augusta		19	$_{\rm pr}$
DAY PASSEN	GER TRAINS.		
NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.	NO 1 WEST-DAT	T.V	
L've Atlanta 8 00 am			
Ar Gainesville8 25 pm	" Macon 7		
" Athens			
Athens 30 pm	" Milledgeville 9	38	BI
" Washington2 20 pm	" Washington.11	20	a I
" Milledgeville.4 43 pm	" Athens 9		
" Macon 6 15 pm	Ar Gainesville 8	25	pn
11 A	44 4 45 4 4	400	

W. GREEN, Gen'l. Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

ROME AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD

SUPEINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ROME, GA., December 26, 1886,
TIME TABLE NO. 8.
Taking effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. Trains
will run as follows until further notice.

Rome	Daily.				
East Rome	No. 1.		3.		
East Rome					
Holmes	a. m.	3.00 p	. m		
Holders	66	3.05	46		
Chembers	44	3.16	**		
New Bethel	46	3.27	66		
Summit. 57.2	44	3.41	66		
Brooks	- 66	3.52	66		
Lake Creek		4.00	66		
Noeth Bound	66	4.05	44		
NORTH BOUND. NO. N	66	4.18	44		
No. Page P	a. m	4.40 p). I		
No. Page P	Daily.				
Dyars 9.38 9.38	2.	No.	4.		
Dyars 9.38 9.38 Lake Creek 9.51 Prooks 9.56 Summit 10.04 New Bethel 10.11 Chambers 10.23 Holders 10.36 Holmes 10.47 East Rome 11.008 Connecting with the E. & W. R. R. Cedartown, also with the Rome Rall E. T., V. & G. R. R. at Rome.	a.m.	5.201	o. m		
Lake Creek 9.51 Frooks 9.56 Summit 10.04 New Bethel 10.11 Chambers 10.23 Holders 10.36 Holmes 10.47 East Rome 11.00 Connecting with the E. &. W. R. R. Cedartown, also with the Rome Rail E. T., V. & G. R. R, at Rome.	66	5.38	66		
Prooks 9.56 Summit 10.04 New Bethel 10.11 Chambers 10.23 Holders 10.36 Holmes 10.47 East Rome 11.00s Rome 10.01 Connecting with the E. &. W. R. R. Cedartown, also with the Rome Rail E. T., V. & G. R. R, at Rome.	66	5.51	44		
Summit 10.04		5.56	66		
New Bethel. 10.11 Chambers. 10.23 Holders. 10.36 Holmes. 10.47 East Rome. 11.00s Rome. 10.47 Connecting with the E. &. W. R. R. Cedartown, also with the Rome. E. T., V. & G. R. R., at Rome. R.	66	6.04	44		
Chambers 10.23 Holders 10.36 Holmes 10.47 East Rome 11.00s Rome 10.08 Connecting with the E. & W. R. R. Cedartown, also with the Rome Rall E. T. V. & G. R. R, at Rome.	66	6.11	66		
Holders	66	6.23	46		
Holmes		6.36	44		
East Rome	46	6.47	66		
Connecting with the E. &. W. R. R. Cedartown, also with the Rome Rail E. T. V. & G. R. R, at Rome.	2 m	7.00 T	m		
Cedartown, also with the Rome Rail E. T., V. & G. R. R, at Rome.					
	lroad	i, and	aa		
J. D. WILLIAMSON, J. H. C. Supe		enden			

AIR-LINE | East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R.

IME CARD IN EFFECT DECEMBER 19th, 1 NORTHWARD.					
STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.		Day		
Leave Atlanta	5 00 pm	12 15 n'n	2 35		
Arrive Rome	8 30 pm	3 15 pm	5 25		
" Dalton	9 57 pm	4 35 pm	10 40		
" Cleveland	10 55 pm	***************************************	-		
" Knoxville	1 10 am	************	3 15		
" Morristown	3 12 am		5 10		
" Bristol	5 45 am		8 20		
" Roanoke	12 50 pm	*****************	3 20		
" Waynesboro	4 25 pm		6 56		
" Luray	6 28 pm	************	9 00		
" Shenan'h J't'n.	8 38 pm		11 20		
" Hagerstown	10 30 pm	************	12 25		
" Washington	10 30 pm	*************	1 15		
" Baltimore	11 30 pm		3 55		
ii Dhiladalahia	4 45 am		00		

" New York	7 00 am	*************	9 20 p
SO	UTHWAR	D.	111110
STATIONS.	Florida Express.	Savann'h Express.	Canno Ball.
Leave Atlanta Arrive Macon " Hawkinsville " Jesup " Brunswick " Jacksonville " Savannah	3 45 pm 7 05 pm 11 03 pm 1 95 am 6 00 am 6 00 am 6 10 am	9 25 am 1 30 pm 3 15 pm 7 30 pm 7 50 pm	12 00 1 3 20 1 8 45 1 8 25 4 11 20 1 12 00 1 11 55 1
ATLANTA ?		TANOOGA	
STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.	Day Express.	Night Expre
Leave Atlanta Arrive Dalton " Chattanooga Leave Chattanooga Arrive Cincinnati	9 57 pm 11 35 pm	12 15 pm 4 35 pm 6 00 pm 6 35 pm 6 50 am	2 35 a 6 50 a 7 20 a 7 45 a 6 00 p
CHATTANO	OGA AND	MEMPH	IS.
Leave Chattanooga Arrive Memphis			
CHATTAN		BRISTOL	33275
Leave Chattanooga	10 35 am	9 15 pm	

" Morristown..... 4 47 pm 2 40 am ... " Bristol....... 8 20 pm 5 45 am ... Pullman Buffett Sleeping cars leave Atlanta dally For Cincinnati at 12:15 noon and 2:35 a. m., alternating with the Mann Boudoir car.

For Jacksonville 3:45 p. m. and 12 night, alternating with Mann Boudoir car.

Pullman sleepers also leave Chattanooga at 6:3

nating with Mann Boudoir car.

Pullman sleepers also leave Chattanooga at 6.2

p. m. for little Rock and Kansas City, and Rome at 8.35 p. m. for Washington.

Local sleeper open for passengers at depot, Mitchell street, at 8.30 p. m., leaves for Chattanooga og 2.35 a. m. train.

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Knoxyille, Tenn.

L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

-	W.&A. B.B.
	The following time card in effect Sunday, De pember 13, 1886:
	NORTHBOUNDNO. 8 EXPRESSDAILY, Leave Atlanta
-	"Chattanooga 1 00 pa Stops at all important stations. NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY. Leaves Atlanta 1 40 pa
-	Arrive Dalton
	Leaves Atlanta
	Leaves Atlanta
	NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY. Leaves Atlanta
1	Leaves Atlanta 5 50 pm

5 50 pm
9 58 pm
1 35 pm
Stops at all important stations when signaled.
THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.
No. 1 has Pullman Palace and Mann Boudotr sleeping cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.
No. 14 runs salid

Change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Jacksonville to Louisville without change; also Pullman
sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

No. 15 has through first-class coaches Atlanta is
Little Rock without change via McKenzie, an
Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without
change.

SOUTHBOUND. N. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY

Leaves Chattanooga.....Leaves Dalton..... Leaves Chattanooga.
Arrives Atlanta.
NO. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga.
Arrives Atlanta.
Stops at all important way stations.
NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY. Leaves Chatta

change.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN,

Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

ALTON ANGIER,

Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

A. ANDERSON.

Gen'l Superintendent. THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY. NEW FAST LINE TO

Birmingham, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Dal las, Fort Worth, Houston, San Anto-nio, Little Rock, Memphis, -AND ALL

Points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA. Double Daily Mail and Express Route.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, 21, 1894. No. 50. No. 82.
.10 50 am 5 00 pm
.5 25 pm 11 35 pm
.11 15 pm 6 20 am
.7 15 am 3 25 pm
.9 50 am 9 50 pm New Orleans .. " Jackson.....
" Vicksburg...
" Shreveport..
" Dallas....
" Fort Worth.. 7 10 am ham.
No. 50 Mann Boudoir sleeping cars, Atlants
New Orleans and Shreveport.
For further information call on or address
B. F. WYLY, JR.,
Gen. Agent.
Atlanta, Ga.
A. S. THWEATT,
T. P. A.,
General Pass. Agen
Birmingham. Als.

CENTRAL. RAIL ROAD

leave Atlantag		50 pm 8 00 am .	200 00 00
rrive Barnesville	18 49 a m . 9	04 p m	4 04 pm ' 8
rrive Macon	10 10:a m 10	40 pm * 6 35 am *	5 45 1 1 7
rrive Columbus	8 02 pm	***************************************	***************
rrive Montgomery	7 09 p m		*****************
rrive Enfaula	3 50 pm	* 10 50 am *	10 08 270
rrive Albany.	2 45 P III	00 a m	
rive Augusta	4 45 n m	15 a m	
rrive Savannah'	. 5 00 n m . 5	55 a m	
Passengers for Sylvania, Sandersvill 1 h Perry, Fort Gaines, Taibotton. Benj	Vista, Blakely and	Clayton should tak e	the 5:35 s. m
		20 nml* 8 35 nml	
av : Barnesville	6 561p n 5		0 10 0 7
#sve!Macon	5 20 pm 3	25 a,m	9 10 a m
ave Columbus	5 20 p m 3		9 10 a m
Asve Macon ave Columbus	5 20 p m 3		9 10 a m
Asve Macon	5 20 p m 3 11 15 a m 7 40 a n	85 a,m	9 10 a m
ave Columbus eave Montgomery ave Bufania	5 20 p r 3 m 3 m 3 m 3 m 3 m 3 m 3 m 3 m 3 m 3	85 a,m	9 10 a m
ave Columbus eave Montgomery ave Eufania	5 20 p m 3 11 15 a m 7 40 a n 10 49 a m 11 55 p m 11 55 p m 11 55 p m 11	85 a,m	
AY Barnesville Cave Macon are Columbus Cave Montgomery Save Enfants Sve Albany Lave Millen Cave Augusta Eare Bayannah Irrive Atlanta	5 20 p m 3 11 15 a m 10 49 a m 11 15 5 p m 11 12 55 p m 11 12 10 20 a m 15 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	35 a,m	****************

THE C

EVENT MEETINGS-WOMAN'S INDI M. C. A. HA

> ALLANTA TUE THRO

CAPITAL CITY

Pencilled Parag THE WOMAN'S First Methodist

WOMEN TEM tian Temperance

DEATH OF A bright and intere and Mrs. W. H. a short siekness. condolence of a u affliction. The states that the fu the family's resid 10:30 o'clock this

DIED OF LOCK. colored boy name along the track o ped on a board w sticking half an once began suffer doctor, who gave and dressed his after suffering th died of lackjaw. DROWNED IN

named Wesley l reports that early year old son, wh of water from the well, lost his bald distance of about was seen by some belp. The fathe tance and tried the up as soon as pos when he reacher senseless into the that condition.

A FIRE LAST along Marietta about nine o'cloc of smoke emergin mission house, I vestigation show in the rear of the man hastened to ment responded was reached a qu ing. Water was any extent. A MOIST SABI

was not such as houses. During mercury fell pred for freezing point suddenly dropp Early in the day to fall and contin sloppy and the p was exceedingly withstanding th however, the va-as many worship were largely attended only slim congr ILLNESS OF C

ing the morning

prayer was offer he had received Justice Jackson the prayers of t his speedy reste the first intimat Jackson's sickne THE CONSTITUT Jackson's reside tain his condition physician, had be entering the information was judge was taken night. He grew of pneumonia de of pneumonia de terday afternooi pneumonia, and condition was re medical skill and all they can to co goes out from eving that the ve stored to health in years is cert domitable will

constitution it ABOUT Sunday With 1

"Let's see," sa quarters, about a dull, wet one going on or two are abo "Then the day "Worse than abundance of given us a c White brought Yes? Well, he

Yes? Well, he coon. That no larceny, forgery can name,"
"Forgery! To black to him eliments." him sling a p make the straig perfectly. He Oh! yes, Donald
'The one Se
he arrested Sm
'Yes; the san
in today. Don
dollar bill for

negro woman e Donaldson put in the pack ar thought that h White ran a fo 'Did Captain den's money?'
"No, none y
rested last nightheme. He has Stat. They Snd a dollar. clothes and qu offi ers are sati

it. The two Go Rhenmatism

and that Bob a

The New From the Balti Kernan's Mo Blake in char

les for sale or re

THE CONSTITUTION. EVENTS FOR TODAY. N.) MBER 19th. 1886

pay Day Express.

Cannon Ball.

s. Night Express.

WRENN, wille, Tenn.

בוניםו

2 R

et Sunday, De

1 40 pm 5 37 pm 7 07 pm xcept Sundays 3 45 pm 6 59 pm

gnals. ly Except Sun's 4 40 pm 5 39 pm

12 30 am
5 55 am
5 50 pm
6 5 9 pm
11 35 pm
en signaled.
2MENTS.
Mann Boudoir
sinnati without

g cars Jackson-also Pullman

hes Atlanta de McKenzie, and hville withou

.. 1 15 pm .. 6 35 pm

. 1 20 am

9 05 pm 2 15 am cept Sundays 7 55 am 11 05 am

y Except Sun's 7 85 am 8 85 am

out change.
s Louisville to

M. BROWN, Ticket Agent N ANGIER, Ticket Agent

RAILWAY.

NE TO

Orleans, Dal-

na, Arkansas,

RNIA.

ess Route.

AY, 21, 1886.

0. 50. No. 52. 60 am 5 00 pm 25 pm 11 35 pm 15 pm 6 20 am 15 am 3. 25 pm 50 am 9 50 pm

ta to Birming

rs, Atlanta to

Address VERNOY, Pass. Agent.

ber 19, 1886, e daily except

PH 8 10 PM

a m · 4 4g a m

WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL UNION, 3 P. M. IN Y M. C. A. HALL. CAPITAL CITY LODGE No. 33, K. OF P. AT

ALLANTA TURN VEREIN SOCIETY, AT 2 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencilled Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by

Cons titution Reporters.

THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—There will be a called meeting of this society at the First Methodist church at 3 o'clock next Fri-

day afternoon. WOMEN TEMPERANCE WORKERS.—There will be a meeting of the Young Women's Christian Temperance union next Wednesday at 3 o'clock in the First Methodist church.

DEATH OF A LITTLE GIRL.—Lucile, the bright and interesting little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Venable, died yesterdry, after a short sickness. The bereaved family has the condolence of a multitude of friends in their affliction. The notice published elsewhere states that the funeral services will be held at the family's residence, No. 1 Forest avenue, at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

DIED OF LOCKJAW.-Last Friday morning a colored boy named Dave Green, while walking along the track of the Air-Line railroad, stepalong the trace of the Arrama harboan, step-ped on a beard with a nail in it, the latter sticking half an inch into his foot. He at once began suffering greatly, and called upon a doctor, who gave him some medicine to take and dressed his wound. Yesterday the boy, after suffering the most excruciating pains, died of lackjaw.

DROWNED IN A WELL .- A colored man named Wesley Booker, who lives some five or six miles above Atlanta on the Marietta road, reports that early yesterday morning his eight year old son, while attempting to lift a bucket year oid son, while attempting to lift a bucket of water from the plank over the top of a well, lost his balance and fell to the bottom, a distance of about twenty feet. The accident was seen by some children who screamed for help. The father of the boy ran to his assistance and tried to get him out, and drew him up as soon as possible, but he was a corpse when he reached the top. The boy had fallen concelles into the water and drawned while in senseless into the water and drowned while in

A FIRE LAST NIGHT.—A young man passing along Marietta street, near the state house, about nine o'clock last night, saw a heavy body of smoke, emerging from Roberts, & Co.'s commission house, No. 9 Forsyth street. An investigation showed that a fierce fire was raging in the rear of the store room, and the young man hastened to give the alarm. The department responded only kly. When the hullding ment responded quickly. When the building was reached a quantity of hay was found burning. Water was soon flowing through the pipes and in a short time the fire was out. The damage by water and are was considered to stock, but the building was not damaged to water and fire was considerable to the

any extent.

A Moist Sarrath.—The weather yesterday was not such as to entice people out of their houses. During the preceeding night the mereury fell preceptibly and it was searching for freezing point until the afternoon, when it suddenly dropped several degrees below. Early in the day a penetrating drizzle began to fall and continued all day. The streets were sloppy and the pavements slippery. Walking was exceedingly difficult and unpleasant. Notwithstanding the dreary character of the day, however, the various churches contained fully as many worshippers as usual. Some of them were largely attended in the morning, but had only slim congregations at night.

LLINES OF CHIEF JUSTICE JACKSON.—Dur-

ILLNESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE JACKSON. - During the morning services yesterday at the First Methodist church, just before the first prayer was offered, the pastor amounced that he had received a note which stated that Chief Justice Jackson was seriously sick, and that the prayers of the congregation were asked for his speedy restoration to health. This was the first intimation given the public of Judge Jackson's sickness. Last night a reporter of The Constitution called at Chief Justice Jackson's residence, on Forest avenue, to ascertain his condition. Dr. Alexander, the family physician, had been summoned and was just entering the front door. The information was given the reporter that the judge was taken seriously ill late hast Friday night. He grew worse steadily, and symptoms of pneumonia developed. It was decided yesterday afternoon that he was suffering with pneumonia, and at a late hour last night his condition was regarded as precarious. The best medical skill and the tenderest nursing will do Justice Jackson was seriously sick, and that medical skill and the tenderest nursing will do all they can to conquor the disease, and the wish goes out from everybody in Atlanta this mornstored to health. The fact that he is advanced in years is certainly against him; but his in-domitable will, Christian fortitude and good overcome the attack.

ABOUT THE CITY PRISON.

Sunday With Rain and Sleet Make the Day a Very Dull One.

"Let's see," said Mr. Ryan, at police head-quarters, about midnight. "The day has been a dull, wet one, and mighty little has been going on. A tramp or two and a plain drunk er two are about all that we have seen in this

"Then the day has been a quiet one, eh?" "Then the day has been a quiet one, ch?"
"Worse than quiet. It has been dull. An abundance of coal and good fireplaces have given us a chance to keep pleasant. Oh, yes; you remember the negro, Smith, Sergeant White brought in about 1 o'clock last night? Yes? Well, he turned out to be a pretty bad econ. That negro is wanted for burglary, lareny, forgery and almost every crime you can name."

"Forgery! That negro is too black to write."
"Too black to write? Well you ought to see him sling a pen. He can turn the curves, make the straight marks and shape the angles perfectly. He knows how to sling a pen I tell you, and several successful forgeries are charged up to him. He's a bad negro, I guess. Ch! yes, Donaldson's blood hound?"

The one Sergeant White found soon after he arrested Smith? "Yes; the same. Well that dog was brought teday. Donaldson would not take a hundred in today. Denaldson would not take a number dollar bill for him. He is one of the best dollar bill for him. Several months ago a

negro woman escaped from the chaingang, and Donaldson put the dogs on her. This dog was in the pack and never came back, and it was thought that he had been killed until Sergeant Did Captain Russell find any of Mrs. Ley-

den's money?"
"No, none yet. The boy Hogg who was arrested last night, went with the officers to his home. He has been living with Bob and Julia Grat. They searched the place, but didn't find a dellar. They found three new suits of clothes and quite a quantity of dynamite. The offi ers are satisfied that the boy got the money, and that Bob and Julia Grant are concealing it, The two Grants are now behind the bars.

Rheumatism is principally caused by acidi-y of the blood. Hood, Sarsaparila purifies the blood. Hood's Sarsaparila purifies the blood, and thus euros the disease.

You need not despair! Salvation Oil will heal your burnt arm without a scar. 25c.

Kernan's Monumental theater was crowded to the doors with an audience who applauded the Kerpan's Monumental theater was crowded to the doors with an audience who applauded the Rentz-Santley company heartily. Miss Georgia Blake in chareter songs, the dancing of the Imman fitters, Sanford and Wilson, the dashing Vivandieres, the Egyptian entertainment of Valjean, and the other numerous features make an exceptionally elever novelty company. Sandford and Wilson, the popular minstrels, have just returned from Europe, where they were very successful-

Billiard Tables for Sale. Two second hand billiard tables and three pool ables for sale or rent, at Reading rooms, No. 20 and 22 Marietta street. L. B. Folsom.

MODERN EDUCATION.

REV. J. W. LEE ON THE NECESSITY OF RECOGNIZING GOD.

The Public Schools Training Only the Mind-The Conscience Altegather Neglected-The Danger of Such a Course-The Necesity for Re-form-Some Starthing Arguments.

On last Thursday evening, Rev. J. W. Lee, paster of Trinity church, delivered an address in the First Methodist church, on the "Three-fold Nature of Education," which has attracted attention. His remarks, considerably con-

attention. His remarks, considerably condensed, were as follows:

The Materialism, Secularism and Skepticism of our time are traceable to a book, that but few people ever read, but which has come to be translated more into the life and thought and feeling of our time, than any philosophical book ever written—Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, of impressions, sensations, made through the medium of the senses, by the objective material world upon the mind. The mind is like a piece of blank paper upon which the outside world with its objects writesitself. The impressions made by the objects of the outside world upon this piece of blank mental paper, constitute knowledge. The mind, it is to be observed, is passive, receives what is written upon it. Hence, according to this theory of knowing, matter is the cause of knowledge. Them matter is prior, while the mind with the knowledge written upon it is secondary. This theory attracted the attention of Diderot in France, and developed a school of philosophers there, known as the encyclopedists. The ideas propagated by this school of French philosophers worked themselves out in the French revolution and the reign of terror. Locke's ideas of the origin and cause of knowledge furnished Hume with the principles of his Philosophy, and also material for his famous argument against miracles and religion. The latest expounders of this materialistic and sensational philosophy are John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer. These men have had more influence during the present

against miracles and religion. The latest expounders of this materialistic and sensational philosophy are John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer. These men have had more influence during the present century than any two writers on philosophical subjects, who have lived in it.

These ideas get down and utter themselves in the ideas and practices of the most ignorant, Millions of men in Europe and America, who never heard of Mill, or Spencer, are shaping their lives and thoughts by the false principles underlying the writings of these men. The philosophy of Locke does not take the form of dogmatic infidelity, but of indifferentism, mercantilism, and secularism. These are more dangerous forms of unbelief, than pronounced, dogmatic, outspoken infidelity. They often maintain the form of a sickly plety, and thus deceive themselves and others.

THE BIBLE THEORY.

THE BIBLE THEORY.

Now the biblical theory of knowledge and the true theory does not represent matter as the cause of knowledge, but mind as its cause. In the true theory mind brings to matter the forms and the active ory mind brings to matter the forms and the active mental principle, which out of the raw material presented it builds knowledge. Mind is prior, matter only constitues the content of knowledge. Man's mind is made in the image of God's mind, and is original and immortal. That God has addressed to the mind of man a revelation of Ilis own mind implies that God holds man in the light of an equal, capable of interpreting His thoughts and coming to terms with Him. Mind here is not like a piece of blank paper, unless you could suppose a piece of blank paper, unless you could suppose a piece of blank paper, unless you could suppose a piece of blank paper capable of taking the ink presented to it and out of the same forming letters, and then capable of forating words out of these letters and of interpreting the meaning of the words. The raw material is transferred through the senses, and at first becomes sensations, or intuitious. These intuitions are then taken up by the understanding and organized into ideas, these ideas are further organized by the understanding into notions, judgments, these ideas are further organized by the understanding into notions, judgments, these ideas are further organized by the understanding into notions, judgments, these ideas are further organized by the understanding into notions, judgments, these ideas are further organized to the dear the content of th organized into ideas, these ideas are further organized by the understanding into notions, judgments, hese judgments are then taken by the reason and reanized into ideas again. The lower animals have intuitions, sensations as well as man, at the power man has of turning intuitions into deas, and these into judgments, and these into the deas of reason again, is not developed within him y the outside world. Here man grounds the reason for regarding himself as of more value than he beasts that perish, and for predicating mimortality of his soul. Strip man of hese fundamental intellectual principles, and you make him a splendid animal, with no outure but an impersonal immortality in he race, and no reason for virtue, but such as are unnished by expediency and prudence. This false makes the theory advocated by Locke, underlying our modern civilization, it is, that causes us ecting, and to pay such little respect to the anial principles of morality and religion. The besidual doctrine of knowledge alone leads us to value ufficiently man, as man, without regard to the hings by which he is surrounded.

cal doctrine of knowledge alone leads us to value sufficiently man, as man, without regard to the things by which he is surrounded.

THE WORK OF THE TEACHER.

In the light of this Biblical theory of knowledge we are prepared to determine the province and work of the teacher. It is not to be a process of mere cramming. He is to give to the mind such material and discipline as call out the constitutional principles with which God has endowed it. No work is more sacred than that of this teacher. He is called to work with the divine elements of knowledge. Rare skill is necessary to his sacred work. There should be as much reference had to the chasacter and culture of the man called to teach as to the character and culture of the man called to teach as to the character and culture of the man called to teach as to the character and culture of the man called to teach as to the character and culture of the man called to teach as to the character and culture of the man called to teach as to the character and culture of the man called to teach as to the character and culture of the man called to teach as the character and culture of the man called to teach as the character and culture of the man called to teach as the character and culture of the man called to teach as the character and culture of the man called to teach as the character and culture of the man called to teach as the character and culture of the man called to teach as the character and culture of the man called to teach as the character and culture of the man called to teach as the man called to teach as the man called to the character and culture of the man called to the character and culture of the man called to the character and culture of the man called to the character and culture of the man called to the character and culture of the man called to the character and culture of the man called to the character and culture of the man called to the character and culture of the man called to the character and culture of the man called to the character and

ferred death to compromise with evil, had their consciences nurtured upon the sure word of God.

In the FUELLE SCHOOLS.

In our day thelemphasis is put upon training the mind. Many of our statesmen appear to regard this as the proper method for making good citizens. The children are neglected in the homes; in the Sunday schools they are getting only a smattering of Bible truth, in the public schools only their minds are trained, and we are in a fair way to see the day when we will have a generation of educated secularists, and anarchists and communists. What do late developments in Chicago mean, where private rights and public morals were trainpled under foot, but that there is coming among us a class of men with minds educated out of all proportion to conscience? The speeches delivered by the convicted communists, strong and cloquent, show them to be educated and well-read men. The mind is fertile in theories, and fancies, and unless there is a trained conscience to jass upon these, to test them, to record their harmony with or departure from the laws of God written in His holy word, we are likely at any time to be made the victims of some fair, highly wrought social theory. The mind should not be educated beyond the conscience. This is to develop more steam than the engineer can apply with safety to the passengers. This is to develop more producing capacity than power to regulate. This is to train our people to do, without reference to the how or the method. We have already developed the mind at the expense of the regulating until we produce more money than is managed in accordance with the ten commandments.

We have learned to make dynamite without

lating until we produce more money than is managed in accordance with the ten commandments.

We have learned to make dynamite without using it for purposes of tunneling mountains or opening the channels of rivers. To know is well, but to be trained in righteousness is better. That which one knows how to produce beyond what he knows how to manage in line with the word of God, is corrupting and degrading.

We have schools for grammar and schools for law and schools for medichne. Would it not be well to have a few schools for the training of the conscience? Perhaps it would be better to train the conscience in the same schools where the mental powers are trained. I confess a deep sympathy with the Catholic doctrine that the conscience of our people ought to be trained along with their minds. And however we may differ with the Catholics on principles of church polity, we are compelled to admit that they keep their children to their church.

3. But there is more than mind and conscience. Man has a heart as well. This is not to be ignored in a training that looks to the disciplining and educating all the faculties and powers of man. An educated and trained heart presupposes a trained conscience. A trained conscience points directly to the absolute necessity of a regenerated and trained heart. As the heart is the fountain of motives it is of the utmost importance that it be purified and trained. The heart stands for that was realm situated between the intellectual faculties and the will. In the philosophies it is put down under the head of the sensibilities,

As to whether the ten thousand impulses which daily start out here shall pass out into forms which are in accordance with man's best interest, and God's highest law, is conditioned upon the heart's redemption, regeneration and education. A trained intellect and a corrupi heart, coming together, form a dangerous combination. To cultivate the mind without supp ying the heart through the life and the spirit which redeems and regenerates it is only to fainlish a man

RAD MOTIVES INTO CURRENCY.

It is only to develop outlets for evil intentions.

If all this life pouring into the nation from the unseen, which takes the form of sensibility, is to be

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. nds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc., etc. NEW GOODS

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respectfully solicited.

left uncultivated, we had better burn down the school houses and thus shut down the gates on the outlet. Why dig ditches, and build granter aces for the waters of an ocean every drop of which is pregnant with malaria, to pass out into the nation only to corrupt and destroy it? It is not that we need less education for the intellect, but more for the conscience and the heart. In the Holy Scriptures God has given ethics for the conscience, and rin His life, coming to humanity through His Son, he has furnished redemption and nutriment for the heart. From God we are to get thought for the mind, ethics for the conscience, and religion for the heart. No education is safe for the citizen, or safe for the state, that does not take into consideration all these sides of man, and furnish to each the nutriment prepared for it in God's economy. Man is born with the elements of mind, of conscience, of heart. They are not produced from matter, nor developed from protoplasm. They are divine gifts, imparted directly to man from God when He breathed into him the breath of life. He was originally created with reference to thought, to law, to religion. It cannot be that God would create man with reference to these things without having expressed the thought, ordained the law and furnished the religion. The original, constitutional instincts of even the insects are not mocked. The bee gets the honey and finds it good for its life. We have tried God's thought, classified by our writers into commercial, social, civil, and moral law, and find it good for the conscience. We have accepted His life, given to us through His Son, and find it adapted to the heart, to making it pure, gentle and good; hence we are prepared to conclude from an experience based on the history of ages, from an experience tested by trial and fire, and consciousness, what course of study, law and life constitute a broad and liberal, and all-sided education.

Dr. Bull's Coneh Syrup will convince every

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will convince every doubting Thomas." Beware of frauds.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending January 8th, 1887. Parties calling will please say advertised, and name the date. LADIES' LIST.

A—Hannah Alston, N Adams, L Acree, G Amons, A N Auston, A Avery.
B—W A Brady (2), R Brown, N Balin, M Brown, L A Bolgans, M Brown, J Brown, Ida Bozman, J Boyde, H Brown, F Baker, E Brown, A Bell. C—T Coleman, N Chasteen, M L Connany, N Cross, M Cook, L Coker, L Candler, L Colbert, J Craig, E Coleman, C Circ, D Chatman, A T Cunning-hem, P Cowder. em, P Cowder. D-K Dillard, R Dolly, R Davis, Grace Davis, E

nt.
—M Enby, A Eubanks.
—M Fendley, S Florence, A M Freld.
—A M Green, A Grant, E Gratelle, M J Gann, L Gordon, O R Graves, P Y Gann, Sidney Grisham.
I—Susie Harris, O M Healey, M M Henson, M A well, L Heune, M E Henderson, M Harris, M laway, M Henderson, J M Horleston, Frank

Harvey.
I—Olymphia Ifler.
J—B Jones, I Johns, M Johnson (3), L Johns, R A Johnson.

K—F M King, Chas Remp, U King.

L—G M S Lyons, Grace G Leavitte, N Lowe, R Lambert. V Ledfords.

M—R Munford. R Myett, R Morrow, N Mallan, M A Mitchell, Maud Merldith, H Metts, E McCover, E McCowan, M Morris, F Mitchell, D McQueen, A Miller.

N-R Norrow, M Nesbit. C-A H Ouderdonk. N-R Notice, a revenue of the control of the control

S—H Stewart, M W Sibley, J Burds,
C Simmons, B Staub.
T—B Thomas, H Thomas, S Turnerseed, J Thomson (2), Lizzie Toura, M C Turner, Sam Turner,
W—M Williams, Lizzie White, I Worthen, C
Wright, C Weatherby, D Warthen,
Y—W Young.
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A-Willie Adair, M A Ahem.
B-A Boon, W H Berry, W S Barnett & Co, W Bratten, M E Benson, N W Black, N B Barnett, O W Bratten, M E Benson, N W Black, N B Barnett, O W Baker, M Bradford, J C Bridges, J L Bosworth, Jno Blackman, J S Baxley, G A Boyle, G W Bloomfield, F N Baker, F Beckham, F Boland, F Bishop, Dr Binder, F S Burnes, C R Brown, C Brown (2), A S Basbore, A G Blincor.

C-W A D Cooper, S Caloway, M Cook, Dr John Calboun, J B Chavis, J H Connor, J Collins, J M Corran, E J Curtis, D Cads, C Cook, R S Cheves, A B Conover (4), B C Culberson.

D-W C Deverell, T H Duhan, M C Dwight, John Day, G R Dawson, F Davis, C Dean, C W Duboso.

E-R D Ewans, Geo W Eades, Dr Eyeling.

F-W E Fullilove, Wm Fell, J R Fleming, J T Feldwords.

F—W E FURIOUC, WIRELEY, THE GIBERT, J H Gilbert, Seldwords, G—E S Gray, H Gilbert, J H Gamer, J H Gilbert, S W Grisham, D Green, B M Gear.
H—Dr Hammond, A Howard, H Hagood, H I Harper, A F Howard, Geo Harris, Jos Henderson, J R Hall, J H Hood, J W Harrison, J H Henson, J A Hopkins, Jno Hall, J J Hures, M W Henderson, L G Heuley, M V Hooks, M Howe, M Harton, L S Bolmes, P Hill, R H Henry, R L Hubble, W Holloway.

h, Jones, L Jones, R W Jones (2), H Solidar, K-J L Kenney,
L.-T B Lamar, W A Leslie, J Linden, G.P Lapade, C J Limdy, A S Lowndes,
M.-W J Moore, W Martin, Win McCoy, W P Mornely, T G Margan, T Menton, J T Maguire, J Maone, J S Mays, J-H Mills, Jas McCain, J R Morris,
McDaniel, H V M Miller, Geo Mece, G E McJorther, H Maxwell, H F Morrison, H McCoy, H A
Morrison, A Murks, R M Manning.
N.-S A Norwood, H Nash, R Nore.

ers, H. Brate, M. Patterson, N. Parish, S. Pittman, Rev J. M. Pendleton.
R.—Dr. Ryals, E. B. Robinson, H. F. Richards, H. Robinson, G. R. Ransem, J. Ray, Jas. Ricks, R. G. Rucker, R. S. Robinson & Co.

S.—Wm. Smith, W. T. Smith, Wm. Stagle, W. Sinford, Theo Spaiding. T. Sewell, S. L. Small, M. O. Smith, J. E. Stewart (2), J. R. Shields, J. Smith, J. F. Sweeney, A. Scott, Dr. Stilworth, Dr. C. O. Schesman,
T.—W. Thornton, W. P. Thomas, Ordoff. Terry, J. M. Thomas, B. H. Thompson.
V.—W. VanWinkle,
W.—W. A. Williams, J. B. White, J. L. Walters, John Wells, J. T. Worthen, G. Ware (2), G. R. Weilborn, E. Washington, E. Wilson, F. M. Williams, C. F. Walte, C. J. Walker & Co., C. J. Winter, D. F. Whigham, A. H. Watsen, A. Westbrook.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS. Scuthern News Co, Terry Brown & Co, Steward & McCalle, Stamps & Tally, Detective Agency, Central Map and Chart Co, Royal Baking Fowder Co, Atlanta Medicine Co, Am. Manufacturing Co, Glower & Co.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS WATTER THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER.
MISS KAIE RICHE, MISS A AVERY, John H Babcock,
MISS HOTA MITCHEL, John Riley, H Penfield & Co,
Chas Cominch, A G Hammene, J T H Smith, R R
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PARK WOODWARD, Assistant P. M.

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Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, jack rabbits, sparrows, gophers. 15 c. At druggists.

MAYNARD'S MILL, Monroe County, Ga., November 16.—Messrs. Rodgers, Worsham & Co. Macon, Ga.—Dear Sirs: This is to certify that tested carefully the Lister's Standard Fer tested carefully the Lister's Standard Ferzers bought of you this year alongside of seven there of the highest priced brands of confertilizers sold in Macon by other firms, results show that Lister's produced ecotton in excess of the other brands to Lister's.

The fertilizers and cotton were all teaweighed and thoroughly satisfied mesuperiority of Lister's Standard Feryours truly, B. A. H. Write Lister's A. & C. Works, Baltimonagency.

agency.

The well known Scofield Bros., tock peson of the Pianters' hotel, Augusta, Ga., ember 15, with a full force of experienced istants, including French or oks of establishmentations from the best New York hateland in the future the leading hetel of Augusta will be second to none in the south is possess or enisine and service.

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NOTICE.

PARTIES OWNING TRACTS OF LAND NEAR
the city suitable for a driving park and desiring
o sell the same are requested to submit their propositions to the following named gentlemen, who
have been appointed a committee on location of
the "Gentlemen's Driving Park."

JOSEPH KINGSBERRY,
JOEL HURT,
JNO. R. GRAMLING,
L. J. HILL,
C. A. COLLIER.

dlw D. M. BAIN.
The Journal will please insert the above notice daily one week.

CHAS. C. THORN, Cheap Cash Grocer 118 WHITEHALL ST.,

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Currants 8
3 pounds any kind of jelly 20
Oatmeal (Schumacher's) fresh, per pound 4
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Apple butter 6
Maple syrup, best, per gallon 10
Royal baking powder, I pound cans 45
Codfish bricks, 2 pounds 15
Canned tomatoes, per dozen 95
I am determined to give fresh goods cheaper than the lowest for the cash. I keep no books, credit no one, lose no money, and save you 20 per cent. Just come one time and be convinced.
Be sure of my number—113 Whitehall street.

MONONGAHELA, PICKWICK CLUB. MONONGAHELA, PICKWICK CLUB,

Other brands of Rye Whisky. McBrayer, Spring
Hill, and other brands of Pure BOURBON.
Imported Wines, Bondins, Gins, Rums and other
spirituous liquors.
Baker Ale and Forter, Schlitz's and ATLANTA
BEER a specialty.
The finest brands of champagne always in stock.
Haveing made arrangement with Chamblee's distillery, Cherokee county, will always have supply
of pure country corn whisky, at two dollars per
gallon.

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UCED PRICES.

it will pay you to examine GEORGE MUSE.

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NOW OPEN.

New Brick, Steam-heated Hotel, with all mod-ern appliances for comfort of Northern visitors. Table and appointments unsurpassed, S. F. & W. R. R. and Louisville & Nashville excursion tickets to or from Florida, good for unlimited stop over. Time, three hours from Waycross.

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PIRE CRACKERS, ROMAN CANDLES, SKY Rockets and other Fireworks. Also, Powder, Shot, Caps, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges. Port. Sherry, Angelica, Claret, Blackberry, Scuppernong, Sweet Catawba and other Domestic Wines for sale

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DOBB'S, WEY & CO.'S LATEST OFFER.—EX-orated China. The largest stock the lowest rrices,

orated China. The largest stock the lowest rrices, in the state.

We find ourselves crowded for room and with a much larger stock on our hands than we deem prindent at this season of the year. The fact is WE ARE OVERSTOCKED! and we must reduce the surplus in short order. To accomplish this, and a the same time demonstrate how astonishingly cheap first-class goods can be sold when bough from the European manufacturers in large quantities, we ofter from this date until January 1, subject to stock on hand, at date of receiving the order, the following special prices. Note:

New Old

Fine White China Dinner S 118,125 Price. Price Price White China Dinner S 118,125 Fine White China Dinner 1 ets,100 95 \$40 00 50.00

100 pcs. 30 0 ine Deccrated China Tea Sets, 56 5 75 8 50

Hill, and other brands of Pure BOURBON.
Imported Wines, Bondins, Gins, Rums and other spirituous liquors.

Baker Ale and Porter, Schlitz's and ATLANTA
BEER a specialty.
The finest brands of champagne always in stock.
Haveing made arrangement with Chamblee's distillery. Cherokee county, will always have supply of pure country corn whisky, at two dollars per gallon.

HOW TO ORDER.

Write direct to me at Griffin, or call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders. All orders will be promptly filled same day.

The White China Idea Creams, 50c worth 75 Fine White China Cups and Sau-cers, per set. 125 worth 250 Fine Decorated China Cups and Sau-cers, per set. 125 worth 250 Fine Decorated China French Plates, each. 125 worth 250 An immense line of beautiful Lamps, Fancy Goods, Cut, Engraved and Decorated Glassware, Art Pottery, Novelties, Holday and, Bridal Presents. Everything sold cheap in sam proportion. WEY & CO., 45 Peachtree street.

CONTRACTOR .

TEN BESS

Will Undersell

The next thirty days we are determined to reduce our im-

mense stock of Clothing REGARDLESS OF GOST You always find the best class

of goods at JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.'S,

41 Whitehall street.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Offers,

\$1850 for property renting at \$30 monthly—pays over 19 per cent. \$1200 for property renting at \$27 monthly.

\$1100 for property renting for \$20 monthly. \$1000 for property renting at \$12 monthly. \$450 for property renting at \$6 monthly. \$1500 for property renting at \$18 monthly. \$900 for property renting at \$100 a year. \$3000 for property renting at \$27.50 monthly. \$800 for property renting at \$10 monthly. \$600 for property renting at \$7 monthly, \$2,600 for property renting at \$20 per month.

\$2600 for property renting at \$28 monthly. \$1000 on installments for property renting for \$2 \$1000 on easy payment for five room new cottage. in good locality. \$900 in easy installments for new four room hous

\$3500 Merritts avenue home to exchange for rent ing property and cash. \$1000 for Troup county, Ga., farm of 110 acres,

four room dwelling and outhouses, will ex-change for Atlanta property, and pay difference \$7000 for choice fruit and dairy farm, four mile

from Macon, Ga., on Central railroad. \$1300 for central 4 room house renting at \$10 monthly, good neighborhood. 511000 for a complete Peachtree home, east front very large lot, all modern conveniences, barn

stable, fruit, grapes, 13 roums, choice and \$5500 for Peachtree store property renting at \$40 monthly and regularly

\$140000 for central business property in Atlanta will rent for \$12000 a year. Will exchange for property in New York city, Baltimore, Chicago Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha or Chattanoo ga, provided one-third or one half difference be paid in cash.

6060 for central Peachtree lot with double front. \$15000 for a Whitehall street store 25x175 feet fronting both Whitehall and Broad streets. \$5500 cash for central 8 room S. Pryor street, home with all late conveniences, nearly opposite

Bishop Beckwith's large lot, "choice neighbor-\$1000 for a new 13 room Peachtree home complete

S1500 for an Ivy st lot, 50x240 feet, with side alley. S1500 for 6 r cottage, 2 blocks west of Hill statue, in excellent neighborhood. \$2100 for a new 6 r E Fair st cottage on a lot 50x196 feet, with rear alley; lot high and level, on car line. Terms easy.

line. Terms easy.

\$7500 for new 10 r. 2 story, modern, Washington st residence, all late conveniences; lot 3/x200 feet, on car line; one-third cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest.

For rent—The beautiful home of A. G. Oglesby, on Richardson st, near Pryor; 8 rooms, water, gas, very large shady lot, carriage house, garden, bain, stables, cow house, chicken run, servants house, etc.

For rent—51 acres on McDonough road, 4 mile⁴ from Kimball house, 61r dwelling, good water-Farms near Atlanta and all over Georgia for sale and exchange.

and exchange.

Choice farms near Rome. Cartersville, Dalton, Macon, Covington, Washington, etc., for sale.

\$4000 for 50 acres highly improved, one mile from Kirhwood station in DeKalb country. 4 miles from Kimbell house, 5 room dwelling, well-built and neatly finished, all necessary out-buildings, besides framed temant houses, two large vineyards of selected grapes, thrifty boaring peach and apple orchard-plenty of timber, running water, rich land, a choice place.

\$6000 for a new 2-story 8 room Peachtree residence with water, gas, etc., on lot 100x300 feet, a great

\$2100 for a neat 4 room house on lot 75x200 ft, plenty of fruit and grapes, nice shade, half block from car line in pleasant neighborhood. Omaha, Nebraska lots which are good investor sale. Call and see map and plat.

Money advanced on real estate placed with us for sale SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

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-SIGN LARGE CLOCK !--

CHINA, CUTLERY,

ADUSEFURNISHING EMPORIUM 29 PEACHTREE.

CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTRY.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Bulletin. OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, January 9, 1887—9 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

	1	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND.			1	
	Barometer.			Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.	
Augusta	29.96				Light	.43	Lt rain	
Savannah	30.00					.26	Cloudy	
Jacksonville	29.97	47		SWI	Light	.00	Cloudy	
Montgomery	30.02	38	40	NE	Light	.00	Cloudy	
New Orleans	30.08	43	26	NW	19	.00	Cloudy	
Galveston	30.26			N	18	.00	Clear.	
Palestine	30.31			NW		.00	Clear.	
Fort Smith					Light	.00	Clear.	
	100 00	00	0.9	BYTET.	Timbel	00	Class	

MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting, Gate City National

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders the Gate City National Bank, of Atlanta, will be eld at the Banking House on the second Tuesday January, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election directors for the ensuing year, and for the trans-tion of other pusings. of other business, 24td EDW'D S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

K. of P. Members of Capital City lodge No. 33, K. of P., are requested to meet promptly at their lodge room this, Monday night, at 7:30 o'clock. Pages and Esquires rank will be conferred. Members of sister lodges and transient brothers are cordially invited.

Atlanta Turn Verein. The members of the above society are requested o meet at their hall this 2 o'clock p. m. to attend the funeral of our late member, H. G. Kuhrt. E, FEGHERR, C. J. WEINEISTER, Secretary. President.

The executive board of the Woman's Industrial Union will meet Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., The Union will meet at 330 o'clock same afternoon.



Glasses and Crystalized Lenses

Have wen the admiration of every Spectacel wearer who has used them. They stand unrivalled in their splendid reputation. Our testimonials are from governors, senators, legislators, and from the most distinguished men in all branches of science, who have had their sight improved by their use.

Mr. Hawkes adapts glasses to all conditions of the eye.

air. Hawkes adapts glasses to air conditions of the eye.

Frames in all styles fitted to these lenses without extra charge. Gold, silver, nickel, steel, celluloid bifocal, pantiscopic, pulpit and riding bows, spectacles and eye glass bridges to fit any nose.

Prescriptions filled and spectacles made to order.

A. K. HAWKES, Optician,

19 Decatur St., Under Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

2d5spnrm

FOR picture frames of the latest designs, go to Sam Walker, 21/2 Marietta street. AT THE KIMBALL: W H Beserden, Cin AT [THE KIMBALL: W H Beserden, Cincinnati; J K Wilson, S W Walter, Baltimore; David Haas, Philadelphia; C E Ingersoll, T B Fudor and wife, Richmond, Va; J W Butler, Nashville; J D Easterlin, Charleston, S C; B F Dillon. Savannah; B D Whilden, Birmingham; H S Simpson, Florida; W W Simpkins, Milledgeville; B H Richardson, M M G Stewart, Savannah; G H Richardson, Birmingham; H S Harvy, Baltimore; J W Gore, Florida; W H Wyman, New York; G W Wattsberger, San Antonio; G B White, Griffin, Ga: D T Wego, New York; T K Wintworth, Cincinnati; R W Donigan, Louisville; M Muse, Florida: A B Morgan, Boston; J W Zlmman, Birmingham: O W Hicks, Richmond, Va; J E Cox, Griffin; S B Head, Forsyth, D Sibby, San Francisco; J W Griffith, Baltimore; E L Stanfield and wife, Americus, Ga: J M Graham, Augusta; C S Kingsbury, Biham; E E Powers, Boston; E S Windells, New York; A DeLauey; Richmond, Va; Mrs C Wolfson, Columbus, Ga; H Bacon, Jr, H Bacon, Savannah, Ga: W Smart, A T Smart, Milledgeville, Ga; L Pritchard, Gainesville; J Altman, Cincinnati; J C Simmons, Raltimore; J B Patwood, Cicinnati; E Van Brunt, New York; E Warwick, Covington: J E Kronhelmer, New York; C T Mason, Jr, Sumter: D J Gregory, Louisville; O L Gregory, wife, Danville; Sam Stern, New York; S. T. Blalock, Fayetteville; A. F. Froctor, Frovidence, R. I.; R. S. Lanier, Macon; J C. King, Georgia; R W. Bacon, W. A. Little, Columbus; J. S. Stewart, J. I. Hall, Griffin, Ga; C A Sauborn, St Louis, W H Driscolt, Austin, Tex; T D Rankins, Griffin, Ga; Wm Craig, Griffin, Ga; H Haskins, Rome, Ga; C N Seathenstein, Rome, Ga; M C Wilson, Little Rock; C Thomlinson, Tenn; Will K Meyer, New York; I L Frank, Baltimore; J Maxelbam and wife, Macon; W D Goodwin, Greenville, SC; J D Reed and wife, New York; G Gaither, Md; W B Chambers, Pa. cinnati; J K Wilson, S W Walter, Baltimore; David

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all drug-

The Cincinnati Sleepers

Since the accident on the Cincinnati South ern railway have been run exclusively over the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway to and from Cincinnati, Atlanta and Jacksonville. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia takes them via Knoxville and Junction City, and makes practically the same time as was made when sleepers were run via Chattanooga.

Thus the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia is the only line running through sleepers to Cincinnati.

Only 15 cents a can for the best milk ever sold. Every can guaranteed to give satisfac-tion, at T. C. Mayson's, at wholesale and

The Capitol City Land and Improvement Co. will sell you a lot and improve it as you may desire. A small cash payment and monthly installments for balance will secure you a home. Jacob Haas, secretary, Gate City Bank building.

The best milk ever sold at 15 cents a can. Good discount to the trade. Every can guaranteed to be the best ever used, at T. C. Mayson's.

THE CITY CHURCHES.

WHAT WAS PREACHED ABOUT YESTERDAY.

rrison [Dilates on the Power of the Gosp

The new paster, the Rev. H. C. Morrison was welcomed yesterday morning by a very large congregation. The choir rendered in beautiful style a grand anthem. The music throughout the services was of a high order. Mr. Morrison selected as his text the first clause of the sixteenth verse of the first chapter of Romans. "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." The minister began by remarking that the atmosp of the sunny south had not treated him kindly during his brief stay in the city; that he was suffering with a cold. The gospel of Christ when viewed from the standpoint of nature has much in it to produce a sense of shame in him who professes it. It cannot be accepted merely on the basis of reason. Something more than reason is required. It challenges faith at the very outset. The gospel is not like a graduated stream, which is deeper in some places than in others, but it is as deep at the bank as in the current. It requires the largest share of faith to accept the circumstances attending the birth of Christ. The birth of Christ is either the miracle of ages or the scandal of history. The circumstances combine to produce a sense of shame in the devotees of the gospel, if we view it merely

of shame in the devotees of the gospel, if we view it merely from a natural standpoint. But Paul, one of the greatest men in the then greatest city of the world, could say, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." He saw through the agony and ignominy of the cross beyond to the glorious light of the resurrection. Saul of Tarsus is thus enable to say, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." The gospel is here presented to us as a power. It is not that which wields a power or exerts an influence, but it is a power itself. There is a difference between a thing and a power. The human body itself is but an implement upon which the unseen spirit operates. Whenever this invisible spirit leaves the form, even the giant falls prostrate and becomes an inert body. The powers and forces of nature are invisible, so are the powers of the gospel of Christ. The great Corlis engine, whose giant arms moved backward and forward, setting in motion the machinery with its thousands of wheels, at the centennial in Philadelphia, was set in motion and operated by an unseen power. Just take away the steam and the great engine would have no more power than an infant. The mighty freight trains which dash along through the state causing the earth to tremble, if not connected with the locomotives would be powerless to move. The

locomotive would be powerless to move. The locomotives are operated only by the play of an invisible power. Take away the steam and every engine would stand still and rust. and every engine would stand still and rust. The same of the telegraph, of the revolution of the earth, of the system of worlds—all are held together by an invisible power. The whole physical universe is controlled and regulated by unseen forces. All this is but a feeble type, a faint illustration of the power of the spirit of God. The Gospel is the power of God. It as far above the powers of nature and man as God is above them. The mighty men of history were not the physical giants nor the mental giants but were the heart men. The highest power is the moral power. The highmental giants but were the heart men. The highest power is the moral power. The highest power of God is his moral power. His power to manipulate worlds is not equal to the heart power which saves souls. Is not this heart power fully expressed in the Gospel? Is this power not the grandest and sublimest of all? It is the overflowing of Deity upon humanity—the unfolding of God to humanity as never unfolded elsewhere. But this gogete proposes unfolded elsewhere. But this gospel proposes to save souls. There is not aught else in the universe with such a proposition. Reformers aim to benefit society and do much good. So aim to benefit society and do much good. So with prohibition—that white dove of peace and happiness. It brings joy where before was degradation and woe. Blessed be God that prohibition is accomplishing so much in this country, and that it has been carried into execution in Atlanta. My heart beats with joy when I think of how much has been accomplished by prohibition in this city. While

when I think of how much has been accomplished by prohibition in this city. While men propose to make humanity better, the gospel is the only power which proposes to save a soul. This gospel is not alone for the rich, respectable and powerful, It descends to the lewest depths of fallen humanity and lifts from his degradation and misery the hopeless sinner. Tell me what is that power which lifts a man from the gutter, takes hold of him, saves him and brings him into the pulpit as a phenomenal preacher of the gospel? None of the secret societies could have done this. This gospel has saved 600,000,000 of human souls. This gospel come to save the world. That is what society needs—something to make it clean within. There are a thousand influences to make it respectable without. The repressing influences of law and the correcting power of public opinion checks excesses and make society outwardly respectable, but it is only the power of the gospel which can go down to the lowest moral depths and return it to human life. It takes God's moral power to save a soul. This power of the gospel to save souls is available. I can see all of

pel to save souls is available. I can see all of it. You, by faith, can have it all exerted for your salvation. The preacher dwelt upon this thought and expanded it most beautifully. He closed his remarkable discourse, of which the above synopsis conveys only an idea of the subject treated, by inviting all to seize by faith upon the saving power of this gospel. While the choir and congregation were singing the last bywar the doors of the were singing the last hymn the doors of the church were opened and four persons approached the altar and gave the preacher their names. These new members were lovingly welcomed into the fold.

At the First Baptist Church.

Nothing but Dr. Hawthorne's able and eloquent ministry, could have attracted the large eongregation that filled the house, at the morning service on such a disagreeable day as He preached on the subject: yesterday. He preached on the subject: "God's ideal nation—every man a king." Text: "Ye are a royal priesthood, a holy na-tion." 1st Peter, 2d and 9th. Said the doc-tor: God's first promise to the Jews, under Moses, was, that He would make them a na-tion of kings and priests, if they were loyal to His will. Such a nation they never were, sim-ply because they were untrue to their cover.

Moses, was, that He would make them a nation of kings and priests, if they were loyal to His will. Such a nation they never were, simply because they were untrue to their covenant with God. Peter made the same promise; writing to Christians generally, he says, "Ye are a chosen generatien, a royal priesthood." An ideal nation is one in which every subject is both king and priest unto himself.

1. He is king. Why and how? Because, obedient to God's authority, he needs not, and is free from the necessity of external government. His moral faculties control his animal instincts and passions. Such a man exemplifies, rather than obeys, the laws of civil government. If the whole penal code of Georgia was abolished it would not in the least affect the sober, honest, virtue-loving citizen. Prohibitory laws remain on statute books to restrain the thieves, the bigamists, the doggery keepers, the gamblers, the anarchists, and the communists. My brother, are you under the dominion of Christ? If so, then you are a king and a nation of such would be a royal nation.

2. The ideal man is more than a king; he is a priest; under Christ, every man is a priest. He comes to God for himself and in his own person, not through a priesthood. There are millions of professing Christians who believe that their spiritual destinies are in the hands of a religious hierarchy, and that the gates of Heaven open only to those who have the official indorsement of the priesthood. Thousands of professed Protestants, practically think their ministers are devinely appointed proxies to discharge their religious duties. They pay the preacher to do a hundred things which their Lord and Master makes it their duty to do. I am a priest, but no more a priest than the humblest Christian in this church who is alive to his Christian duties. There is nothing in Christian priesthood which any child of God may not rightfully claim for himself. Priestly

domination will continue so long as a large number of church members are careless of individual responsibility. Let us look at some of the features of priesthood under the Mosaic economy. 1. The priest was separated from the world and consecrated to a special work. Christ has redeemed unto Himself a "peculiar people." His people are required to separate themselves from the world. But this separation must be real. "Be ye separate," not by avoiding the wicked, but in their association, by keeping yourself true to God. You can walk and sit with the ungodly, but at the vestibule of the doggery or any other gabeway to hell you must part company, and let him understand that Christ hath no fellowship with Belial. Christ ate with publicans and sinners, yet he was separate from them. He was not polluted by the harlot's tears or the white touch of the leper. So too, we may associate with the world and yet keep ourselves unspotted. 2nd. The separation of the priest was by his consecration to his sacred calling. Every true man has his calling. There is a special work to which every one is called to separate and devote himself. When a man is called to the gospel ministry, If he is obedient to the heavenly mission, and gives himself unreservedly to the work of persuading men to be reconcided to God, he is separated from the world. There

sion, and gives himself unreservedly to the work of persuading men to be reconcised to God, he is separated from the world. There are heights of feelings, thoughts and purposes, which he treads alone. Only a few men comparatively are called to the Christian ministry; but every man and woman has some special mission, some work to do that is needed by the world to help its many sided growth. My brother, your work may be called secular, but if it is honorable and useful to the world, and you have an aptitude for it, it is a sacred work. Sacred because you have been called and set apart to it by the imposition of invisible hads. Let every man separate himself to his work. That is the voice of nature—of God. At artist like Raphael, consecrated to his work, girtly and gracefull—enters a heaven of which he has be-Is the voice of nature—or God. At artist like Raphael, consecrated to his work, a setly and gracefull—enters a heaven of which he has become a denizen, and unlocking the gates with his golden key admits you to follow his humbly and reverently. If God has given to a man mental, physical and moral equipment for oratory, he may have moderate success in other lines, but it is only by the use of his tongue he can stir the pulses of a nation and rise to enduring fame. That brilliant young citizen of our city, who, like Byron, woke up one morning to find himself immortal—that smooth faced and unpretending David of the South, who went forth and by a single, well-aimed missile from the sling of his genius slew the monster of sectional animosity—that young prophet of peace, who, in a thirty-minutes' speech, prepared the way for a political millennium, is called of God to oratory. If he does not separate himself to it, he will be disloyal to heaven, untrue to himself and unfaithful to his mission. Every man has aptitude for some special work,

ery man has aptitude for some special work, and when he consecrates himself to it he is a 2. The priest of the old economy worshiped God in behalf of the people. He alone could go into the holy place. But in the kingdom of Christ, God is accredited to all. In His kingdom Christ, Goo is accredited to all. In Hiskingdom all are priests, and none are forbidden to enter the Holy place. My God is within me. His temple is my own spirit. In this temple only can I worship, and in this temple I am a priest. This material, visible worship here is acceptation.

ble to God only as it moves us to worship within ourselves.

3. Under the old dispensation the priest offered sacrifices for the people. Under Christ this service is performed by every man for himself. He can bring his offerings directly to God. Within me the altar is fixed and there the sacrifice must be made. What is the sacrifice? It is myself. Says Paul, "Present your bodies a living sacrifice," etc. I must be my own priest. In this discussion I have given own priest. In this discussion I have you my best argument for being a Baptist. In the doctrines of our denomination I find the doctrines of our denomination of the the truest expression of the individualism of the New Testament. How thrilling is the ideal set before us in the text, "A holy nation." Here and there stands a man whom God's goodness and grace has lifted up to a dizzy altitude above his fellows; but the

to a dizzy attitude above his fellows; but the day is coming when all shall be lofty and great, when every man of every mation, kindred, tongue and tribe shall be king and priest unto God. This is God's ideal nation, and I believe this world shall stand and the firmament above it shall abide until every one shall say, "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." At Trinity.

The Rev. J. W. Lee preached at Trinity yes-terday morning from the text: "Thy kingdom come." Matthew 6-10. come." Matthew 6-10.

This is a prayer for the reign of God in the kingdom of spirit, will and personality as it prevails in the kingdom of nature. In the world of matter and force God's reign is absolute. No grain of sand, or star but yields unconditional obedience to His laws, which are simply terms by which we recognize His methods of action. In the realm of the human will God does not rule absolutely. If He reign there it must be by the consent of the will. Then there are two kingdoms. The kingdom of God in will. One has come, the other, for which we are to pray, is coming. The first which we are to pray, is coming. The firs came gradually through the successive days or epochs of creation. So the second is coming gradually as higher and higher forms of life, through the work of Christ and the power of the Spirit, come to be. The natural is for the spiritual. come to be. The natural is for the spiritual. It is first in time, but not the first in end. As an end in itself, it has no value. It is only with reference to what is to wrought upon it, that it is of any consequence. It is the means. The kingdom of heaven is the end. The kingdom of nature finds its interpreter and its interpretation in man. He is the end and the definition of the creative process. He is the beginning of another king-dom, which, in co-operation with God he builds. Of both the natiural and the spiritual king-dom, may be an inhabitant. Of the one by necessity, of the other by the consent of his own will.

Colgate's "New" Soap Washes better and lasts longer than any other. See big advertisement next Wedn

James O'Neill in Monte Cristo. The New York World said of the perform ance: The adventures of the count of Monte Cristo proved as interesting as ever to a good audience at Niblo's Garden last night. Dumas pere proved his knowledge of human nature when he predicted for his attractive illustration of the power of great wealth in the adventures of Edmund Dantes a greater popularity than for any of his works. Mr. James O'Neill's personation of the character of the hero is so well known to New York audiences that it is only necessary to say he played last night with his customary spirit, and through his trials in the dungeon and after his fervid exclamation, "The world is mine!" the audience followed him with sympathy and rewarded him with repeated marks of approval. The play is well put upon the stage, and Mr. O'Neill is well supported by Miss Thorn, Miss Floyd, Mr. Shannon, Arthur Leclercq and others. The play of "Monte Cristo" is always a success with the acting of Mr. O'Neill and his company, and will be certain to fill Niblo's during its stay. ince: The adventures of the count of Monte

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

FOR SALE-Those beautiful lots on the east side of Washington street, between Clarke and Fulton; 10 per cent cash and monthly installments to suit purchaser will secure one. Jacob Haas, Gate City Bank building.

Prize brand condensed milk, only fifteen cents a can. Guaranteed to be the best milk manufactured, at T. C. Mayson's. Good dis-count to the trade.

The Messrs. Scofield, so favorably known in connection with the Cliff house, Tallulah Falls, Ga., have leased the Planters' hotel, Augusta, Ga. and will conduct it in strictly furnished.

MR. GEORGE MARTIN ARRIVES.

He Comes Back to Atlanta and Will Make This His Home---A Card. Mr. George Martin, of the Sunday Ava-lanche, arrived in the city yesterday. He furnishes the following card for publication in answer to the statements of his alleged wife:

the following card for publication in answer to the statements of his alleged wife:

ATLANTA, Ga., January 9, 1887.—Editors Constitution: I strived here this morning, after having been to Washington, D. C., where I was married December 31, 1886, for the first time and to my first wife. White away I have been the unjust subject of a scandal and a football to the press of the country, whose highest ambition is to feed on scandal and seem always prone to accept a woman's version of an affair as the truth without first ascertaining the exact truth of the charges against the man. I am here now to defend my character, which has been unmercifully handled by the press of this city especially. My name has been coupled with this woman in the light of husband, and anyone knowing both of us can plainly see the difference in our social position. I do here positively and most emphatically deny the charges made against me, and denounce any and all claims that this woman can make against me. In the past, I acknowledge with regret that I have had transactions with her, but in no wise am I due her anything, or has she cause to claim anything of me, she having gotten from me "value received" for all services rendered. The Charlotte Observer of Friday gives the correct version of affairs and position as well as I know. The above article appeared in your columns Saturday, and I must truly say is the only just article in my behalf that I have yet seen. In conclusion I will say that any and all reports as to a former marriage of myself is a bare fabrication, and I denounce all such reports as an unmitigated, malicious lie. I defy this woman or anyone else to prove that I myself is a bare fabrication, and I uenous lie. I such reports as an unmitigated, malicious lie. I defy this woman or anyone else to prove that I have had a former wife, and I now publicly state that all who have attempted to drag my name and bonor in the mire will suffer for it. Anyone having the right and desire to see me can find me at the Avalanche office, 24 South Broad street, Additta, he right and desire to see me can find me at it avalanche office, 24 South Broad street, Atlan a. George Martin

FASHIONS.

Atlanta Abreast with the Times. Atlanta ladies never like to wear a garment that is not neat and stylish, but how to keep I with the constant changes in fashions has no puzzled many of them. Mr. John M. Miller, book merchant at 31 Marletta street, has just been appointed sole agent in Atlanta or Harper's Bazaar Patterns. This will enable the ladies of Atlanta to keep fully posted in regard to changes. Mr. Miller will have the very latest patterns constantly in stock. The ladies need feel no uneastiness; now about the style, as his patterns will be shipped as soon as issued in New York city. If you desire a pattern of any kind call at his store, 31 Marletta street, and examine his stock, which is large and varied and 20 per cent cheaper than any other pattern on the market. uzzled many of them. Mr. John M. Miller

Only a few more of the Baltimore syndicate houses left. A small cash payment and a monthly installment of \$30 or \$40 per month will secure one of those elegant Spring street or Hunnicutt aveue houses. Call early and secure lone. Jacob Haas, Gate City Bank building.

Go to G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., for best whis-kies by the jug, keg or barrel. Also Cincinnati beer by the keg and bottles. 6m

FOR SALE—Desirably located lots on the west side of Capitol avenue, between Bass and Love, will be sold on the installment plan, if desired. Jacob Haas, Gate City Bank building.

WEST & GOLDSMITH. Real Estate and Loan Office,

25 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. We buy and seil all kinds of Real Estate inside and outside the city. Long time loans negotiated also buy land notes and commercial notes.

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